# 密勒氏評論報

THE WEEKLY

# REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

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## THE WEEKLY REVIEW

*Formerly Millard's Review*

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A FEW WEEKS AGO Dr. Sao Ke Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister to the United States in an address before the American University Club at Shanghai made the statement, *"There is No Question of American Friendship for China or American Faith in the Ultimate Destiny of China."* While Dr. Sze was making this statement, a bunch of irresponsible bandit-soldiers in Honan Province was holding several American missionaries captive and demanding ransoms for their release. A few days after Dr. Sze delivered his address on the subject of "American Friendship for China," another bunch of irresponsible soldiers in Kalgan shot and killed a well-known American citizen. He was shot in the back and sitting next to him in the motor car at the time was the American Consul. American friendship for China has been an important, we might almost say vital element, in the relations of China with foreign nations for a considerable number of years. There is no one who realizes this more than Dr. Sze and thousands of his associates in official and private life who have worked so long and faithfully to make their country deserving of world esteem. It is pathetic indeed that these men with the modern viewpoint should have their good works nullified and the good reputation of their country ruined—among the Americans of all peoples—and especially just now when there is probably greater need for American assistance than at any time since the establishment of the Republic a dozen years ago.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CHINA of two branches of the American government, the Department of State and the Navy, deserve praise and thanks for the promptness with which they acted when they had reason to believe that attempts were being made to import into China American-made aeroplanes for military purposes. The summary seizure of six planes and the arrest of an American, James Slevin, in Hankow recently indicate clearly the attitude of the American government and the position of its representatives in China. Mr. Slevin has been bound over for trial by the United States Court for China on a charge of violation of the presidential proclamation of March 4, 1922, which places an absolute embargo on the import of munitions of war into China through American sources. Whether or not the accused is guilty can be decided only by a court of justice, but whether or not guilt is proven in this case is immaterial to a consideration of the American policy, and that is the matter under discussion here.

AMERICA, taking the initiative to arrange for an embargo on arms and other war materials, agreed with other friendly nations to have no part in arming the Chinese in the present crisis. This case involves keeping the pledge based upon this agreement. American materials, which to say the least are readily adaptable to military uses, were about to be landed in the heart of China, where (irrespective of the original purpose for which they were intended) they would be handy for those who might want to use them in military operations, and an American was involved in their landing. Circumstances were such that the American naval authority in Hankow, under whose very nose the landing was about to take place, was led to believe that American honor was involved. The case had come to the attention of the American minister, who had taken what steps he considered the exigencies of the circumstances required. The commander of the Yangtze patrol, having a knowledge of antecedent circumstances, considered it his duty to act promptly when he saw these planes only one-half of a step from actual landing in China on their way interior. In his position just then he knew that summary action would bring the case before a court for decision while the briefest delay would render future action difficult, if not wholly futile, in the event developments proved that the American promise was being broken and American regulations disregarded.

IF the planes had been landed and if by accident or any other way, had been brought into military service their coming into China and their use would constitute a reflection on the good name of the American government and every official or representative thereof who had been party to letting them reach military hands. Even though they had come on a permit granted on the condition that they were intended for commercial and not military purposes the good faith of every one, from the state department representative who issued the original permit for their export from America all along the line to the naval authority who permitted them to land, would be in danger of being questioned. American good faith was at stake, and American good faith has been proven by work of the American naval and consular representatives in Hankow, who acted in harmony and cooperation and in close touch with their minister in Peking in handling the case to the present point, where it went from their hands into the hands of the court. The imperative need for promptness of action constituted an emergency in which niceties of procedure were of less consequence than unqualified defense of America's good name.

THE fact that expressions of public opinion, American and non-American, have been in the nature of approval of the action of the naval authority in seizing the planes indicates a respect for the pledge to enforce an arms embargo. The fact that a similar sentiment has found expression in well-informed Chinese circles indicates an understanding of the policy of friendly nations toward China. The few protests made against the seizure of this property have given their own testimony to the motives behind them. Chinese should consider the motives of the American representative who acted in this case. By their very action, which of necessity was out of the ordinary, they have given eloquent testimony to the sincere purpose which actuated America in sponsoring the move to establish an arms embargo and in entering an agreement with other friendly nations not to import war materials into this country. Even if this American should be found guiltless when tried, records in the case would stand as evidence that the American policy represents an unqualified loyalty to American promises in China's behalf and that the American representatives commissioned to carry out that policy are here to enforce the regulations required by those promises, to help the Chinese as well as to uphold the honor of their own country.

IN LAST WEEK'S ISSUE OF THE *WEEKLY REVIEW* appeared the first installment of an important discussion of the new status of Manchuria in the light of the actions of the Washington Conference. This series of articles (the second appears this week) is being written by Dr. Charles James Fox of Tientsin, who served as a correspondent in Washington during the Conference and who made a special study of the Manchuria question and the "Twenty-one Demands of 1915" as they were considered at the Washington gathering. According to Dr. Fox's statement in his introduction last week, "The Conference action, relative to the force or validity of these 1915 treaties, was one of the most important results of the international meeting at Washington. This fact is none the less true, because it is not yet fully realized by the public or even by some of those who actually participated in the proceedings." Then a few sentences later on he states, "These general principles are strikingly exemplified in the action of the Washington Conference on the Twenty-one Demands, which completely undermines the treaties of 1915, the culmination of twenty years of consistent effort on the part of Japan's Foreign Office."

THE above information will be news to most students of Far Eastern affairs, chiefly for the reason that the status of Manchuria and the Twenty-one Demands of 1915 did not receive the publicity which certain other matters, notably the Shantung Question, received. That the action of the Conference in respect to Manchuria was almost as revolutionary as the action taken in respect to Shantung is of tremendous interest at this time in view of the fact that Japan's lease on the Liaotung Peninsula which she took over from Russia expires on March 28, 1923 or approximately three months from the present date. Dr. Wellington Koo until recently Minister of Foreign Affairs, announced in November that it was China's intention to shortly notify Japan that the Kwangtung lease, taken over from Russia under the treaty of Portsmouth would expire next March. At the same time he announced to the press that China would insist upon evacuation, "but would be willing to treat with Japan for possession of the South Manchuria railway and the other splendid properties that have been developed by the Japanese in the 18 years they have been the dominating power in South Manchuria," to use the words of Mr. Charles Daily, correspondent for the *Chicago Tribune* in Peking who also discussed this subject in an article in the *Review* on December 2, under the title of "Japan in Manchuria to Stay."

NOW that the Shantung Question has been settled and China has returned to the possession of the province, it is inevitable that attention should now be concentrated upon the status of Manchuria. It was reported upon pretty good authority during the latter days of the Washington Conference that it was Mr. Elihu Root's idea to have the Manchuria Question considered at Washington in exactly the same manner that the Shantung Question

was considered and settled, that is, for the Chinese and Japanese delegates to discuss the matter with American and British expert observers present to assist in case of a deadlock. That this was not done was probably due to the fact that Mr. Root considered that the Manchuria Question *had been settled* at the Conference, as Dr. Fox is showing in his articles. This discussion of the status of Manchuria is of still further interest at the present time due to reports which have been in circulation to the effect that the South Manchuria Railway is planning to float a loan in the United States in order to obtain funds for extentions and improvements as well as to take care of certain debenture payments which are falling due in the next year or so.

THE *Manchuria Daily News*, official Japanese organ, of November 30, gives some interesting information in this connection. One article elaborates on the need of building additional feeder railways, thus expanding and consolidating the South Manchuria's zone of activities for practically all of South Manchuria. This article calls attention to the benefits of the extension of the Ssupingkai-Taonan Railway from Chengchiatun to Paiyintala. Several other lines are mentioned, such as the Kirin-Kwaine Line. Another article in this same issue states that the South Manchuria Railway will try the American market to float some of its refunding debentures. This article refers at some length to the maturity in the next few years of these debentures. The 9th issue of Yen 20,000,000 matures December 1, 1922. During the next fiscal year (from April 1, 1923 to March 31, 1924) there will mature Yen 10,000,000 6% and Yen 25,000,000 7% debentures, a total of Yen 35,000,000 for the year. In addition to the Yen 20,000,000 which matured December 1, there will mature in the next few years the following debentures:

| | |
|---|---|
| In 1923 | Yen 35,000,000 |
| In 1924 | Yen 15,000,000 |
| In 1925 | Yen 20,000,000 |
| In 1926 | Yen 20,000,000 |
| In 1928 | Yen 30,000,000 |
| Total | Yen 120,000,000 |

It is stated that the Railway Company is sounding out American capitalists as to floating some Yen 100,000,000 in debentures. *It is further* stated that this will be done with an understanding through the Japanese central government at Tokyo, but no reference is made as to whether or not these debentures will be guaranteed by the Japanese Imperial government, as has been the case with the Yen 16,000,000 debentures which in the past have been floated on the British market.

THE *New Republic* (New York) contributes the following which we suppose was intended as a fitting epitaph to the Japanese intervention in Siberia:

> Another little chapter in a book which might be called Does Imperialism Pay? was written when the Japanese fleet and troops steamed out of the harbor of Vladivostok. Barring Northern Sakhalin, where the Japanese are still in possession, it is not easy to scrape up items which could reasonably be entered on the credit side of their Siberian adventure. In the debit column appear such imponderables as the increased hatred Russians have for them, deepened American suspicion, and sharp criticism at home. More tangibly, Japanese occupation of Siberia has cost her, indirectly, the investments of some eight thousand farmers and business men who have been forced to leave and, directly, some G$750,000,000, the total of the military expenses of occupation.

# A Chinese Jurist's Views on Extraterritoriality

BY FRANCIS ZIA

THAT the Chinese law was a distinctive system of its own, that as a result of the incorporation into the Chinese legal system of Western legal principles the Chinese law has become equally applicable to Occidentals, and that the administration of Chinese law being characterised by impartiality, fairplay and the personal efficiency of the judges, the *raison d'etre* of extraterritoriality is no more—such in brief is the gist of the views expressed by Mr. Chang Yao-tseng, an eminent Chinese jurist, to the writer at an interview on Sunday, December 17.

Mr. Chang Yao-tseng, Chinese Jurist

Mr. Chang is now the head of a commission which is conducting a special tour of investigation in the provinces for the purpose of securing an insight into judicial conditions prevailing in the country. The tour which will take about two months is undertaken on behalf of the Society for the Investigation of Judicial Rights.

The society's chief aim is so to improve the Chinese judicial situation that the day for the abolition of extraterritoriality in China will be hastened. Mr. Chang's wide experiences in judicial affairs enable him to conduct his present investigations in a manner that is as thorough as it is practical and his recommendations will not be of the Utopian character but will be noted for their practicality vis-a-vis present and future conditions in this country. Mr. Chang received a part of his education in Japan. When China became a republic he served in

both houses of parliament and was Minister of Justice for the years 1915 and 1916. The portfolio of Minister of Justice was recently offered him but he declined it.

The remarks made by Mr. Chang may be conveniently grouped under three headings. viz: Judicial Reforms, Past and Present; The Administration of Justice, Old and New System Compared; and the *Pros* and *Cons* of Extraterritoriality.

*Judicial Reforms*

"Before the influx of Western influence found its way into China," said Mr. Chang, "China's legal system was essentially Chinese in every respect. As long as that system remained unchanged, it was quite right to say that people accustomed to live under different legal codes would find hardships thrust upon them by submitting with unreserved docility to Chinese laws. But during the declining years of the Manchu Dynasty, foreign legal principles were incorporated into the Chinese legal system by the adaptation of the laws of the Continental system such as that enforced in France and Germany.

"Since the Republic was founded, the application of old laws continued because an established legal system could not be abruptly terminated by a mere change in the form of government. But the criminal laws were revised and the new criminal code containing the revisions brought up to date will soon be submitted for the formal sanction of parliament.

"Reform is also earnestly sought in connection with the law of pleading which has two branches, the civil pleading law and the criminal pleading law. In this reform the pleading law of Austria has been freely consulted and in a significant way adapted. But the laws of Great Britain and America are also studied and introduced. The draft of the new civil pleading law will be completed in the course of a few months and then the judges will no longer be confined to the awkward process of relying on customs and usages—and different places have different customs—for materials to guide them in reaching their decisions. In preparing this draft special attention is directed to the company law, the trader's law, the marine trade law, the law of commercial paper, and the law of insurance. The marine trade law which in a particular way is of international significance, is being formulated by a French legalist.

*Judicial Administration*

"In important cities such as Shanghai and Hankow metropolitan courts are in existence while each capital city has a provincial court. In other cities where no such courts are established, the magistrate plays the role of the administrator of justice. He is both prosecutor and judge. It is not fair to refer to the magistrates as a body as incompetent judges but no one will deny the fact that the very nature of the complex duties of the magistrate will deprive him of the requisite opportunities of making the study and the application of laws his one main occupation.

"Until the happy day has come when a well equipped court is to be found in every city where the establishmnet of such a court is warranted, a temporary expedient will be introduced. This consists of the creation of Bureaux of Justice which will be attached to the magistracies and which will replace the Bureaux for the Administration of Justice. In this way the magistrate will not be responsible for legal decisions and will be more free to concentrate his attention on administrative duties.

"Men of legal talent are no longer scarce now-a-days, thanks to the good work that has been done by law schools established during the last decade in China. Men with practical judicial experience are now also to be had in large numbers. The tendency in future will, however, be to employ more men in judicial positions who understand foreign languages. This will open a wider field of usefulness to Western educated law students. Of course it is within the right of a judge to employ interpreters when he happens not to know the language spoken by one or both of the parties to the litigation.

"I now refer to the question of

*Extraterritoriality*

"One principal argument in favor of extraterritoriality is this. Chinese law is different from foreign laws and this being so foreign nationals should not submit to Chinese laws. In answer to this argument I would say that since the latter years of the Manchu Dynasty the Chinese legal system has undergone fundamental revision and has been brought into line with the modern judicial system. I believe this condition is chiefly responsible for the decision of the foreign Powers at the Washington Conference to agree in principle to China's demand for the abolition of extraterritoriality.

"Another argument favoring the continuation of extraterritoriality is to the effect that once extraterritoriality is removed foreign lives and property will be endangered. The soundness of such an argument is doubtless open to question when we bear in mind the fact that there is no legal system in the world which can put a check to unexpected occurrences that will endanger lives and property. Take, for example, the case of foreigners being seized and held as prisoners by the Honan bandits. That is something which no legal code could make forewarning and forearming possible. Provided the Chinese legal code is in line with the principles of international justice and provided the administration of Chinese laws is not corrupted by a regular practice of partial favoritism, there is no reason why extraterritoriality which has outlived its usefulness should remain in force.

"A further advantage following the abolition of extraterritoriality in that foreigners will have more Chinese territory thrown open to them for purposes of trade and residence. It would be unwise to open the country all at once for China, being almost a little continent by itself, is unlike Japan, and present circumstances do not permit the formation of a national police force that will give the foreigner full protection in every corner of the Republic. At present the opening of more trade ports is retarded by the diplomatic practice of establishing consulates in every such port and the multiplication of consular courts inevitably bring on more diplomatic complications."

Mr. Chang was also asked what was his opinion with regard to the popular national movement for the disbandment of China's excessive troops and with regard to the healthy effects that the movement will produce on the administration of justice in China. Mr. Chang believes that as soon as the leading military magnates of the hour are disillusioned and will make a genuine decision in favor of the curtailment of their armies in order to reduce the number of Chinese soldiers to a figure consistent with the national budget, the military governors throughout the provinces will be obliged to make the necessary reductions on a *pro rata* basis.

Considering the Chinese political system as a whole, Mr. Chang is glad to find that the spirit of independence has not been impaired by the aggressive tactics of the militarists in recent years because while the unruly Tuchuns and Super-Tuchuns have interfered with the programs of education and finance and have wrung from the central government high civil positions in favor of their proteges, there has not been a single instance in which a man disqualified through ignorance of law has been placed in a position where he had to exercise the functions of a judge. Nor, Mr. Chang observed, has there been any case in which a militarist however influential has openly defied the supreme authority of a judge in rendering decisions in court.

## Twenty Year Old Chinese Girl Advertising Broker

Miss Que Li-hua

Perhaps a number of Chinese women have entered the field of journalism, in news writing and reportorial capacities but only one Chinese girl to our knowledge has become interested in advertising, and is locally known as an advertising broker.

Miss Que Li-hua, (Anna Que) a Chinese girl twenty years old, several years ago decided to take up the work of her father, who died at that time, and who had been a well known advertising broker in Shanghai for many years. She has had no training in this particular work but has successfully carried it on for the last two years, making an average salary of $300 a month. During the time of the stock exchange flurry in Shanghai Miss Que stated she made at least $1,000 a month.

Her work consists of collecting advertising contracts, and copy and carries on her work at her home at 212 Burkill Road, Shanghai. She is given a discount on all advertising secured and works in connection with more than eighteen Chinese newspapers in Shanghai. Some of the newspapers Miss Que is connected with are; *Shun Pao, Sin Wan Pao, Chung Hua Times, Shanghai Journal of Commerce, National Herald, Republican News, Hsin Shun Pao* and *Eastern Times*, and several small Chinese newspapers: *Aeroplane, Crystal, Little News, Electric Light, Pictorial, Ta Shih Pao, Compass, Sin Yu Hsi, and Wu Pao.*

Miss Que supports a family of five people, including her grandmother, step-mother, sister, and brother besides herself. She is educating her sister who is a student at McTyeire School, and her brother who attends a Chinese school. Her sister plans to enter business when she finishes school. Miss Que attended a Chinese school when she was a small girl and belongs to the conservative class of Chinese. She will not be seen in public in company with men, quite contrary to the modern Chinese girl who has been abroad and taken on Western customs.

## Japan Eliminating Militarism from Her Text Books

BY JOHN HART

DUE entirely to pressure from within, Japan has taken a step which comes nearer writing the epitaph of militarism in that country than any other move the Empire has yet made. By agreeing at Washington to curtail the construction of naval armaments Japan reduced in a concrete way her military prowess for a given number of years, but by eliminating the teaching of militaristic aims, ideals and history from her sixth grade text books, the Tokyo government has made a start in cutting away the roots of the militaristic system, rather than merely lopping off a part of the branches that grow above the ground and are visible to all the world.

Just as long as the Japanese, or any other people, are taught to regard militaristic methods as the most desirable and efficient, so long will they strive to practice those methods. The curb on Japanese militarism will then have to come from the outside, for a people so taught will never voluntarily be willing to sacrifice the system in which they believe lies the destiny of their nation. If the people of Japan are brought to the realization that the path of the machine-gun and the armored tank leads to destruction rather than glory, then and then only will they voluntarily shun that path.

The drastic changes in the text books to be used in the sixth grade of all schools in Japan is the first step in the direction of this new doctrine. Hitherto the school children of Tokyo, Osaka, Kagoshima and all other Japanese cities, towns and rural districts have been taught the glories of their warriors. The hero has been the military leader. Dai Nippon has become great, they learn, through the use of the sword. The natural reaction is that every school boy and girl is firmly convinced that what the sword has done in the past it will repeat in the future, and they look to the army and navy to make of their homeland the greatest nation in the world.

It is only a little start that has been made, but it presages much for the future. The National Reader is composed of stories dealing with the lives of Japan's heroes. One or two foreigners who have directly affected the nation's course have been included. The new National Reader which is to be introduced into the sixth grade on April 1 is also a collection of the lives of great men, most of them quite naturally Japanese, but written from an entirely new viewpoint. Whereas in the older books a man like Toyotomi Hideyoshi was lauded because of his brilliant victories and his near-conquest of Korea, the newer books will emphasize his constructive and administrative abilities and his service to the nation in consolidating its government. The student who takes the Taiko as his model will find him not so much a victor in bloody battles as a statesman striving to unite the Empire.

Those men who have affected the destinies of other nations to a large degree will also find a place in the new

National Reader. George Washington will appear not as the general who defeated the British, but as a man striving to reach an ideal and remaining steadfast to it despite all discouragements and difficulties. Abraham Lincoln's persistence in the face of tremendous odds to gain an education will dim the Abraham Lincoln who, as President of the United States, was Commander-in-Chief of the Union forces for four years. Thomas A. Edison, a man who never shouldered a gun, will be portrayed as one of the true heroes and benefactors of the present time.

In the history book the young students will read of Japan's share in ensuring the peace of the Pacific through the Washington conference. They will learn of the heroism of Li Kamon on Kami and of Kobo Daishi, one of the greatest Regents the Empire has had, who devoted himself to constructive internal work rather than to wars of conquest.

It is the text books of only the sixth grade which have been changed, but this is merely the beginning. Other text books will later be brought into conformity with them. The present Minister of Education, Dr. Eikichi Kamada, formerly president of Keio University, had done as much to combat militarism as did Premier Baron Kato, Minister of the Navy, who relinquished his Eight-Eight Naval scheme at Washington.

Dr. Kamada is making another change in the text books' which, while not aimed at militarism, can only be considered a constructive step forward for the nation. The number of Chinese characters to be used in these books has been reduced to 1,300. All other words will be written in the Japanese syllabic alphabet of kata-kana, as efficient an alphabet for the Japanese language as are the Roman letters for Europe and America. It will mean relieving the students of a part of the stupendous burden of learning thousands of Chinese ideographs that they may read, and it may prove to be the forerunner of the adoption of the Roman letters themselves by Japan in some future generation.

The change in the text books can be taken as indicative. Hitherto each boy in Japan has considered himself as a potential soldier of the Emperor. This theory has been drilled into him. It is likely that hereafter, not overnight but over a period of years, he will be taught to regard himself as a servant of the Emperor in increasing the general culture, knowledge and efficiency of his people.

The change is indicative in another way. No Washington conference was required to force Japan to begin the abandonment of the teaching of militarism. It is purely a Japanese measure, dictated by Japanese for Japanese reasons. It shows that a part, and at present a part which has some control in the government, has learned the lesson that methods other than militaristic are the most efficient. Many Japanese were gradually beginning to perceive this, and the delegates at Washington had it driven home to them in a forceful way.

Sixty years ago Japan opened her eyes and looked at the world. She was weak. She saw that nations had grown strong through the use of military power. Japan set herself to do the same, and she built up a military weapon so strong that the Washington conference was called to blunt its edge.

There was no illusionment in Japan as to why the conference was called. Every Japanese knew that the United States sought to remove the menace of an American-Japanese war through the curtailment of the Japanese Navy and Japan's militaristic ambitions. Japan went to the conference and her eyes were opened for the second time. She saw the United States gain what she wanted, and gain it by peaceful means and the force of public opinion. Just as 60 years ago Japan was clever enough to realize that military prowess would enable her to gain what she desired, so last year did she realize that this method was antiquated and that America had shown her the new way. Japan is clever enough to follow the new lead. Not for one minute has her ultimate aim been changed—to become the most powerful and respected of all nations—but her method has. Militarism is not yet dead in Japan, but it is fighting for its life with but little prospect of success. Except for ocassional relapses, Japan may be expected in the future to pursue her ambition along more peaceful lines, along lines which are approved by the world of today, along lines which will be far harder to combat because they will be the same lines used by other Powers.

Peking, December 15, 1922.

# The Manchurian Question at the Washington Conference

BY CHARLES JAMES FOX, PH. D.

*Editor, North China Star, Tientsin, Formerly Professor of Political Science, Pei Yang University, Tientsin, China.*

(*Continued from last issue*)

II

It was of course always the intention of the Chinese Delegation to press for consideration of the Twenty-one Demands by the Conference, which had been called for the purpose of removing causes of misunderstanding in the Far East. Because of political considerations, chiefly the natural desire of the Japanese to prevent the treaties of 1915 coming before the Conference and the tendency of the spokesman of the British delegation to support the Japanese contention, it became necessary for the Chinese to await developments to determine when and how the matter could be presented. In the early part of the Conference there was likewise a desire on the part of the American delegation not to bring up additional serious issues, while others of equal importance were pending, both in the Committee on Limitation of Armament and in the Committee on Pacific and Far Eastern Questions. Later there were also the Shantung negotiations to be considered.

But the desire of those who wished, in the interest of harmony, to postpone new issues was in no sense a wish to overlook them, however much some persons may have confused the two. On November 23, I cabled the North China Star that the Twenty-one Demands were coming up before the Committee on Far Eastern Questions, and in the Washington Post of the next day, Mr. Albert W. Fox wrote: "China will bring up the Shantung question and the Twenty-one Demands within a very few days, possibly before the end of the week." There was however some unavoidable delay but the question of the Twenty-one Demands was brought up at the first opportunity.

In the meeting of the Committee on Far Eastern Questions, held on December 3, the subject of leased territories was brought up. The following account of what happened is given in extracts taken verbatim from the official minutes of the Committee:

"The chairman, Mr. Hughes, in opening the meeting, announced that the subject under discussion at the previous meeting being in the hands of a subcommittee, he would call upon the delegates from China to take up the question of leased territories.

### "*Leased Territories, Chinese Statement.*

"Mr. Koo stated that the existence of the leased territories in China was due in the original instance to the agressions of Germany, whose forcible occupation of part of Shantung Province constrained the Chinese government on March 6, 1898, to grant a lease for 99 years of the Bay of Kiaochow in the Shantung Province. This was closely followed, on March 27, 1898, by a demand on the part of Russia for the lease of the Liaotung Peninsula, in which are found the ports of Port Arthur and Dalny, along with the demand for the right of building a railway to be guarded by Russian soldiers traversing the Manchurian Provinces from Port Arthur and Dalny to join the Trans-Siberian Railway at Vladivostok. This was later the cause of the Russo-Japanese war which resulted in 1905 in the transfer of these territories to Japan with the consent of China. Following the lease of Kiaochow Bay to Germany and that of Port Arthur and Dalny to Russia, France obtained from China on April 22, 1898, the lease of Kwangchouwan on the coast of Kwangtung Province for 99 years. Great Britain on June 9, 1898, secured the lease, also 99 years, of an extension of Kowloon and the adjoining territory and waters close to Hongkong, and on July 1, 1898, the lease "for so long a period as Port Arthur should remain in the occupation of Russia" of the Port of Wei-Haiwei on the coast of Shantung. Both Great Britain and France based their claims for the leases on the ground of the necessity of preserving the balance of power in the Far East.

"Mr. Koo added that while the measures and extent of control by the lessee powers over the leased territories varied in different cases, the leases themselves were all limited to a fixed period of years. Expressly or impliedly they were not transferable to a third power without the consent of China. Though the exercise of administrative rights over the territories leased was relinquished by China

to the lessee power during the period of the lease, the sovereignty of China over them had been reserved in all cases. These leases were all creatures of compact, different from cessions both in fact and in law. As was stated in the beginning, these leaseholds were granted by China with the sole purpose of maintaining the balance of power in the Far East, not so much between China and the other powers but between other powers themselves concerning China.

"Twenty years had elapsed since then and conditions had entirely altered. With the elimination of German menace in particular, an important disturbing factor to the peace of the Far East had been removed. Russia had equally disappeared from the scene and it could be hoped with confidence that she would eventually return, not as the former aggressive power, but as a great democratic nation. The misrule of the Manchu dynasty which had aggravated the situation had also disappeared. The very fact that this conference was being held at Washington for the purpose of arriving at a mutual understanding on the part of the powers, provided an added reason for dispensing with the necessity of maintaining the balance of power in the Far East, which was the principal ground on which the original claims of the different powers were based. In the absence of that necessity the Chinese delegation believed that the time had come for the interested powers to relinquish their control over the territories leased to them.

"The existence of such leased territories had greatly prejudiced China's territorial and administrative integrity, because they were all situated at the strategical points along the Chinese littoral. Furthermore these foreign leaseholds had hampered her work of national defense by constituting in China a virtual *imperium in imperio*, i. e., an empire within the same empire. There was another reason which the Chinese delegation desired to point out. The shifting conflict of interests of the different lessee power, had involved China more than once in complications of their own. It would be sufficient to refer here to the Russo-Japanese war, which was caused by the Russian occupation of Port Arthur and Dalny. The Kiaochow leasehold brought upon the Far East the hostilities of the Eurorean war. Furthermore some of these territories were utilized with a view to economic domination over the vast adjoining regions, as points d'appui for developing spheres of interest to the detriment of the principle of equal opportunity for the commerce and industry of all nations in China. In the interest not only of China, but of all nations, and especially with a view to the peace of the Far East, the Chinese delegation asked for the annulment and an early termination of these leases. But pending their termination these areas should be demilitarized —that is, their fortifications dismantled—and it was hoped that the lessee nations would undertake not to make use of their several leased areas for military purposes, either for naval bases or for military operations of any kind whatsoever.

"In concluding Mr. Koo observed that the Chinese Delegation were however, fully conscious of the obligations which China would entail after the termination of the leaseholds, and that the Chinese government would be prepared to respect and safeguard the legitimately vested interests of the different powers within those territories.

"The chairman remarked that this question was now open for discussion.

"Mr. Hanihara, on behalf of the Japanese delegation, submitted a statement in writing, as follows:

### "'*Statement of Japan's Position.*

"'The leased territories held by Japan at present are Kiaochow and Kwantung Province, namely, Port Arthur and Dairen. It is characteristic of Japan's leased territories that she obtained them, not directly from China, but as successor to other powers at considerable sacrifice in men and treasure. She succeeded Russia in the leasehold of Kwantung Province with the express consent of China, and she succeeded Germany in the leasehold of Kiaochow under the Treaty of Versailles.

"'As to Kiaochow, the Japanese government have already declared on several occasions that they would restore the leased territory to China. We are prepared to come to an agreement with China on this basis. In fact, there are now going on conversations between representatives of Japan and China regarding this question, initiated through the good offices of Mr. Hughes and Mr. Balfour, the result of which, it is hoped, will be a happy solution of the problem. Therefore, the question of the leased territory of Kiaochow is one which properly calls for separate treatment.

### "'*Port Arthur and Dairen.*

"'The only leased territory, therefore, which remains to be discussed at the Conference so far as Japan is concerned is Kwantung Province, namely, Port Arthur and Dairen. As to that territory, the Japanese delegates desire to make it clear that Japan has no intention at present to relinquish the important rights she has lawfully acquired and at no small sacrifice. The territory in question forms a part of Manchuria,—a region where, by reason of its close propinquity to Japan's territory more than anything else, she has vital interests in that which relates to her economic life and national safety. This fact was recognized and assurance was given by the American, British, and French governments at the time of the formation of the international consortium that these vital interests of Japan in the region in question shall be safeguarded.

"'In the leased territory of Kwantung Province there reside no less than 65,000 Japanese, and the commercial and industrial interests they have established there are of such importance and magnitude to Japan that they are regarded as an essential part of her economic life.

"'It is believed that this attitude of the Japanese delegation toward the leased territory of Kwantung is not against the principle of the resolution adopted on November 21.'

In the Committee meeting on December 7, the discussion was continued. The minutes say:

"The chairman said that the subcommittee on draft had reported progress in the matter of foreign troops in China. The committee now came to the consideration of leased territories in China. He inquired whether the Chinese delegation desired to make a statement in this regard.

"Mr. Koo observed that at the last meeting the question has arisen, but that its decision had been postponed, as the hour was late. At this previous meeting, Mr. Hanihara had made a statement outlining Japan's position in regard to the Kwantung Peninsula—that is Port Arthur and Dalny. In reply to this the Chinese delegation offered the following statement:

"'At the meeting of the Committee on Pacific and Far Eastern Questions on December 3, Mr. Hanihara read a statement outlining the position of Japan with reference to the leased territories of Kiaochow and Kwantung Peninsula, namely, Port Arthur and Dalny. The Chinese delegation desire to offer a few observations on the statement in the hope that the position of China on this question may be equally well understood. The declaration that Japan succeeded Germany in the leasehold of Kiaochow under the treaty of Versailles is obviously one unilateral in character to which China, not being a party to that treaty, cannot be expected to subscribe.

"'It is, however, gratifying to note the reference to the fact referred to in the statement to the fact that Japan obtained her leased territories in China not directly from her but from other powers at considerable sacrifice in men and treasure, because this assurance appears to confirm the views of the Chinese delegation that the maintenance of foreign leased territories in China jeopardizes the peace in the Far East. It will be recalled that Russia's possession of Port Arthur and Dalny and Germany's possession of Kiaochow eventually brought two wars on Chinese territory and resulted in the installation of Japan herself in these leased areas.

"'As to the leased territory of Kwantung Province, namely Port Arthur and Dalny, its original term will expire in 1925, and while an extension to 99 years was obtained by Japan in 1915 it was obtained in such circumstances that the dispute about its validity remains one of the most grave outstanding quesions between China and Japan.

"'Both Port Arthur and Dalny are situated in Manchuria which is an important part of Chinese territory. Not only does the national safety of China rely upon the safeguarding of Manchuria as an integral portion of the Chinese Republic, because these three eastern Provinces, as the Chinese people call Manchuria, have been the historic road of invasion into China throughout the past centuries, but also the security of the economic life of the Chinese people depends in a very vital measure upon the conservation and development with the surplus capital of the world of the natural and agricultural resources in Manchuria a region where today an abundance of raw material and food are already accessible to all nations, on fair terms and through the normal operation of the economic law of supply and demand. Moreover, Manchuria is an important outlet for the surplus population from the congested provinces in other parts of China.

"'In view of the foregoing facts, it is clear that China has such truly vital interests in Manchuria that the interests of any foreign power therein, however important they may be themselves, can not compare with them. The fact of close propinquity of Manchuria to Korea, if it justifies any claim to consideration, can be equitably appealed to only on the condition of reciprocity.

"'As to the statement that assurance was given by the American, British, and French governments at the time of the formation of the international consortium, that the vital interests of Japan in Manchuria shall be safeguarded, the Chinese delegation do not feel in a position, since China was not consulted at the time, to express an opinion as to the question of its accuracy. Should such assurance have been given, they could not however, conceal their feeling that it can not be reconciled with the principle which was adopted by the conference on November 21 of respect for the sovereignty, the independence and the territorial and administrative integrity of China.

"'As to the leased territory of Kowloon, leased to Great Britain much is to be said for the importance of Hongkong to the trade of nations, and for the way in which its facilities are made accessible to the traders of the world, and while there may be a necessity to provide for the protection of the Hongkong Harbor in the interests of such trade, the retention of Kowloon may not necessarily be, in the view of the Chinese delegation, the sole solution of this problem.

"'In making the foregoing statement, however, the Chinese delegation have desired only to make its position clear and they wish to reserve further observations on the question of the leased territories till a later opportunity, if the committee is not prepared to continue discussion at this meeting.'

"Mr. Hanihara requested that he be allowed to reserve the privilege of making a reply to the remarks of the Chinese delegation regarding Kiaochow and Manchuria at one of the future sessions of the committee, as he was not prepared to do so now.

"The chairman observed that in the course of the discussion reference had been made by the Japanese and Chinese representatives to the attitude of the United States in relation to the consortium. He assumed that the representatives of Japan and China had no intention of referring to anything other than the actual texts of the correspondence; and as this had been made public, he did not consider it necessary to add anything thereto at this time.

"The chairman continued that only certain powers were directly concerned in the matter of leased territories, and that these had already made statements of their position; France had asked time for further consideration, and Japan wished to make a statement later. As nothing more could be done for the moment, the discussion might be postponed, unless the pleasure of the committee were to the contrary.

On December 12, Dr. Wang made his statement of spheres of influence. The minutes say:

"Dr. Wang stated that he desired to bring forward the matter of spheres of influence. He read the following statement:

"'The phrase "sphere of interest," or "spheres of influence" as it is sometimes called, is a more or less vague term which implies that the powers making such claims in China are entitled within their respective "spheres" to enjoy reserved, preferential, exclusive, or special rights and privileges of trade, investment and for other purposes.

"'Germany was the first to claim a sphere of influence or of interest in its crystallized form over the Province of Shantung; later the other powers made similar claims over other portions of the territory of China.

"These claims are either based on agreements between the powers themselves to which China is not a party, such as the agreement of September 2, 1898, relative to railway construction concluded between British and German banking groups and sanctioned by their respective governments, or based on treaties or agreements made with China under circumtances, precluding the free exercise of her will, such as the convention with Germany for a lease of Kiaochow of March 6, 1898, and the treaties and notes of May 25, 1915, made with Japan in consequence of the latter's 21 demands on China.

"'A tentative list of the various treaties relating to this matter and to the so-called spheres of interest of the various powers has already been circulated for your information. I need not, therefore, enter into a detailed examination of them at present.

"'That China should have been thus divided into different spheres of interest is a most unfortunate state of affairs. In the first place, these spheres of interest seriously hamper the economic development of China. The powers claiming these spheres seem to take the view that certain portions of China's territory are reserved for their exclusive exploitation without regard to the economic needs of the Chinese people. There have been instances where a nation is unwilling or unable to finance a particular enterprise and yet refuses to allow it to be financed or carried out by other nations.

"'In the second place, the whole system is contrary to the policy of equal opportunity for the commerce and industry of all nations—a policy which, so far as the common interests of the powers are concerned, is fair and equitable and which has been adopted by this committee.

"'A further objection to the spheres of interest is that there has been a tendency, under cover of economic claims, to further political ends, thus threatening the political integrity of China and giving rise to international jealousy or friction.

"'It is gratifying to know that the United States and Great Britain have placed themselves strongly upon record as opposed to the continuance of spheres of interest in China. At the last meeting Mr. Balfour was good enough to say that a sphere of interest in China is a thing of the past.

"'The claims by the powers to spheres of interest have given rise to much misunderstanding and misgivings on the part of the Chinese people, and in view of the considerations which I have just advanced, the Chinese delegation asks that the powers represented in this Conference disavow all claims to a sphere or spheres of interest or of influence or any special interests within the territory of China.'

"The chairman said that, in brief, it was his understanding that the Chinese delegation proposed to abolish spheres of influence. This was in line with Mr. Balfour's suggestion to substitute a policy of cooperation.

"Baron de Cartier then asked to make certain remarks touching Belgian interests. He said it was necessary to define their railway policy in China, notably with respect to the Hankow-Peking Railway. In that enterprise, Belgian and French capital were associated in a purely economic interest. The participation of the Russo-Chinese Bank in no way changed this. As a proof of the above he pointed out that the Belgian negotiators had so far ignored political factors that they had permitted a clause to be inserted in their agreement with the Chinese government allowing the latter to remove all foreign inspectors as soon as the loans had been reimbursed. The Chinese government had availed itself of this clause in 1908. The principle followed by Belgian capitalists in China had always kept commercial interests in view and was devoid of all territorial aims. This policy had so far been completely successful. Baron de Cartier also said he felt that it was due to the Chinese government to state in this connection that their attitude had always tended to forward these happy results. Baron de Cartier then read the following paragraph from the data regarding spheres of influence which had been circulated at the request of Dr. Wang:

"'The Peking-Hankow Railway was first projected by Belgian financial interest, but, as was well known, was really supported by France and Russia.'

"Mr. Sze, in reply to Baron de Cartier, said that he had been the first managing director of the Peking-Hankow Railroad and had since followed the matter with interest. He wished not only to testify to the correctness of Baron de Cartier's statements, but also desired to have recorded in the minutes the appreciation of the Chinese government.

"Mr. Root said that the representative of China now asked to be relieved of the restrictions which affect the spheres of influence. He apprehended that little progress would be made unless rhetorical expressions were avoided. Spheres of influence presented questions in which he was not an expert, they appeared, however, to rest upon certain negative stipulations on the part of China. They were not a question of vested or affirmative rights, but grants of right arising from treaties entered into by the Chinese government. If his own view was the correct one, China asked to be released from the effect of these restrictions and stipulations which were collateral to certain grants. Thus practical progress depended upon exact specification. He therefore asked the Chinese delegation for specifications of the restrictions from which they wished to be released. It would then be possible for the committee to consider the matter.

"Dr. Wang stated that the Chinese delegation would be prepared to furnish a list of the stipulations from which they wished to be released at the next meeting.

"Mr. Root asked that these be accompanied by page references to MacMurray's treaties.

"Dr. Wang assented to this proposal.

"The Chair asked whether the committee desired to postpone further discussion until the next meeting."

(To be continued in an early issue of the *Weekly Review*)

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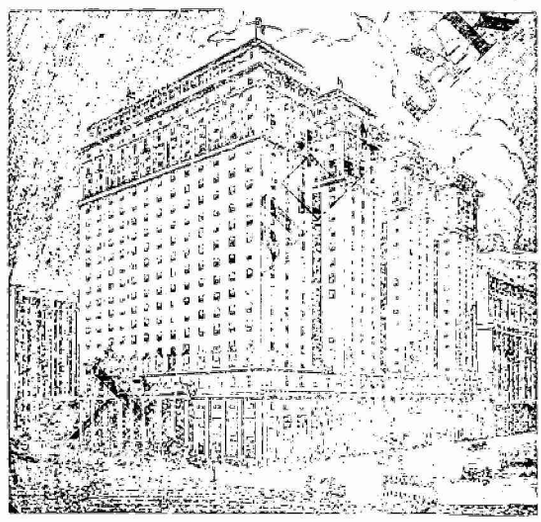

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# Chinese Agriculture

BY KENYON L. BUTTERFIELD

(President, Massachusetts Agricultural College; Member, China Educational Commission, 1921-22)

From the *American Review of Reviews* for November

ALMOST every foot of land is made to contribute material for food, fuel or fabric. Everything which can be made edible serves as food for man or domestic animals. Whatever cannot be eaten or worn is used for fuel. The wastes of the body, of fuel and of fabric worn beyond other use are taken back to the field; before doing so they are housed against waste from weather, compounded with intelligence and forethought and patiently labored with through one, three or even six months, to bring them into the most efficient form to serve as manure for the soil or as feed for the crop.

These words are taken from the introduction to a book which, while it came from the press some fifteen years ago, is still an authority on Oriental agriculture. Professor King of the University of Wisconsin, scientist and student of fundamental problems concerning the soil, a man of wide interests, a keen observer, traveled in the Orient. "Farmers of Forty Centuries" was published after the author's death. It is a mine of information concerning the farm practice of China particularly. It is also an intensely interesting document for anyone who has the slightest zest in growing things from the soil and who likes to go, in imagination at least, outside of his own garden.

Professor King has paid a deserved tribute to the skill, the toil, and the thrift of the Chinese farmer—and well he may. It is almost platitude to reiterate the statements that China is the oldest existing civilization with a continuous history; that for four thousand years she has continued her life through all vicissitudes; that to-day she is the most populous country in the world, with perhaps a fourth of the world's population; and, finally, that she is fully as vigorous and virile as ever before in her long experience. There are many reasons for this remarkable situation, but one not usually mentioned is certainly fundamental, namely, this same skill and thrift and severe toil of the Chinese farmers (who constitute not less than four-fifths of her enormous population), which have resulted in maintaining sufficient soil fertility to make China practically self-sufficing in regard to her food requirements.

But, like every other book about China, this book of Professor King's tells only a part of the story. Chinese life is so complex that it seems to be constantly contradictory and even paradoxical. As a matter of fact, while the Chinese farmers are at the best very skillful, Chinese agriculture to-day is a mess, and a foreigner might be tempted to say a mess, of problems. For example, fundamentally the Chinese have no science. Their acts are governed by long experience, but often instigated by pure superstition. In the field of agriculture, for example, they have done little for the improvement of varieties or for building up the soil. They are absolutely helpless in the face of insect pests and plant diseases. And then, there are certain large questions that have become so common with them as hardly to be thought of as problems and yet, to a Western observer, they are crucial with respect to China's future development.

One of these is the famine question. It is a constantly recurring issue. Apparently the famines are becoming more frequent and more serious. The two main causes of famine are floods in Central China and drought in North China. But floods in turn are due to the denuding of the forests of their growth, to the great amount of silt washed down the rivers, to the lack of levees and flood reservoirs and to the immense areas of flat delta land easily flooded. Drought, of course, can be met only by better methods of cultivation, by irrigation, or by growing drought-resisting varieties of plants.

Then there is the question of what might be called the lack of surplus. The farmers live from hand to mouth. They store up very little either in the way of surplus food or of surplus capital. They have almost nothing of what the thrifty Western farmer would call saving. The situation is bad enough in normal times, and keeps them constantly on the margin of a precarious standard of living. But when the floods come and their houses, built not only on shifting soil but out of mud, are washed away in the flood, the situation becomes terribly acute. A year ago in one rather small district in the province of Shantung, in an area flooded from the Yellow River, over six thousand farm hamlets were completely wiped out! There are no facilities for savings. There are no storages for surplus grain. There are no banks utilized by the common people.

There are surprisingly large areas of land not yet in use for agriculture. Some of these areas and often the richest are the sites of the graves of ancestors. Some land is idle

# A HAPPY NEW YEAR

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because it is not properly forested, some because it is not properly drained, some because it has not yet been irrigated. There is a great sweep of country in the north and west of China where they can grow wheat as well as in the Dakotas and stock as well as in Wyoming and that can be colonized by millions of people.

From our point of view there are many rural economic problems on the verge of emerging into great significance, especially as soon as an extended scheme of steam railways is developed; such, for example, as credit and cooperative buying and selling.

Of course the question of education is a tremendous one in rural China. Here are 300,000,000 people living in perhaps a hundred thousand farm villages and a million hamlets, practically all of them illiterate, with inadequate schools, with a poor tax system for the support of schools, and with almost no agricultural knowledge or education.

And so one could go on and take page after page in merely outlining the various problems that are in sight. It must be remembered that when we speak of "problems" we are thinking in terms of Western experience and Western ideas of progress. To the average working Chinese farmer most of these questions are not problems. Many phases of the situation that exists he accepts as a part of the scheme of things.

It must not be supposed that nothing is being done to meet these difficulties. It must be confessed that, considering the questions involved, what has been attempted seems like a very slight beginning; but China has a number of agricultural schools and colleges. Many of her leading citizens, especially those trained in the West, are fully cognizant of things that need to be done. Certain reforms like those connected with reforestation, building of levees and other aspects of famine relief, while they can to some extent be handled by provincial governments, await to a large degree the inauguration of a central government that is competent, honest and reasonably well financed.

Quite a str . has been made by missionary forces in agricultural education; at least thirty agricultural missionaries are now in China. The agricultural department of the Canton Christian College and the agricultural college of the University of Nanking have both been doing extremely good work in research as well as in training of students. Contributions have already been made to the silk industry, and within a few years surprising results in the breeding of better strains of cotton have been achieved. The University of Peking is also starting collegiate work. There has just been held an All-China agricultural convention, and this promises to be an annual affair with a continuous attempt to assist in working out the details of an All-China program of rural reconstruction.

Are any of these matters of interest to America? Well, they are of great significance at least. What is to become of this great Chinese population? Is it to be a factor in the industrial life of the world? What is its political future? Can China continue to feed a growing population? What has she to offer in the way of soil-grown products that she can grow better than other countries can grow them? An American who knows something about the matter has predicted that in a generation China will supplant the United States as the world's cotton-growing center. Importation of meat from China, while not tremendously large, has increased by a vast percentage in the last five years. The soy bean, with its many uses, is largely increasing in production both in North China and Korea. China must feed an increasing population which will soon demand higher standards of living; she may become a huge industrial and agricultural competitor of the West.

## Rapid Increase of Sino-German Trade.

*From the Sin Wan Pao*

When the European War broke out, Sino-German relations were cut off, and German business in China almost completely disappeared. But now, not only has German trade regained its pre-war status, but business is further in organization which will increase the present volume of trade over and above pre-war times. This is strongly supported by the imports and exports carried on by the Germans.

At present there are already 30 German firms, but it is estimated that further expansions in German trade will be made in the year 1923. According to the most accurate investigations, the total import from Germany into China of important products, such as dyes, machinery, woolen goods, paper, etc., amounted to Tls. 10,893,187, in 1921, that is, an increase of more than 5,700,000 as compared with the figures for 1920. The total export of egg albumen, wood oil, etc., from China to Germany during the last year was Tls. 4,639,914, an increase of 3,100,000 or more over the previous year. Although no accurate figures for the present year are as yet available, it is estimated that they will double those of last year.

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## General Electric's Bookings Indicated at $235,000,000

The General Electric Co., of Schenectady on a basis of 10 months' operations, will show at the close of 1922 new orders booked between G.$235,000,000 and $240,000,000 and goods billed not far from $200,000,000. In 1920 General Electric booked the record volume of $318,470,000, from which 1921 bookings declined some 40% to $179,722,000. In the last two weeks, General Electric's bookings totaled about $11,000,000, the largest amount for two consecutive weeks in the company's history. Bookings in October were at an annual rate in excess of $250,000,000.

Assuming 1922 billings to be $200,000,000 against $221,000,000 in 1921 and $275,000,000 in the 1920 peak year, it should be remembered that prices of electrical goods in general are off around 20% from the peak prices of 1920. Applying the 20% differential, billings this year would be off only 13% in volume from the record 1920 year, and on the same basis if businese booked should be $235,000,000, volume booked on the 1920 basis would be about $282,000,000, or only 12% below the record year of 1920.

Net after depreciation and taxes for 1922 should equal that of 1921 when $12.50 a share was earned on $175,834,400 outstanding capital stock. There will be practically no inventory adjustment this year. The company entered the current year with unfilled orders of about $46,000,000. In the early part of this year a large amount of heavy machinery was booked, production of which requires nine to eighteen months. Those orders will not appear as billings in 1922. Next year General Electric will start out with unfilled orders approximating $80,000,000. There is no reason to believe incoming orders will not equal those of 1922, and probably run better. Assuming bookings next year at only $235,000,000 and unfilled orders $80,000,000, carried over, there would be around $315,000,000 on General Electric's books upon which to work during the year. Billings and bookings in 1923 will be more nearly equalized.

Although General Electric is employing about 65,000 men on operation of above 65% of plant capacity, increased business on the books for 1923 will show higher percentage of plant capacity in use. Aside from the bread and butter business in the shape of small goods, central station development will offer a lucrative field in the next few years, since there were practically five years in which this field was at a standstill. In the electrical industry it is pointed out that numerous railway electrification projects are under consideration. Additional units will be added over many years.

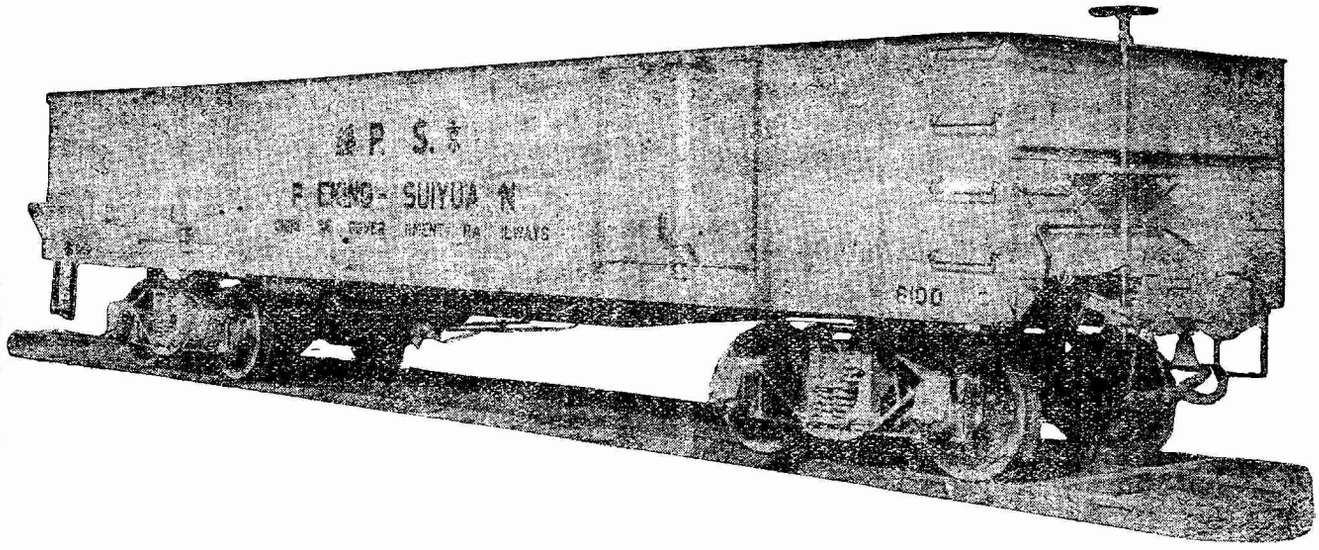
General Electric in 29 years has written off or carried to general plant reserve $124,220,949, leaving book value of plants at close of 1921 at $66,957,295. Book value of manufacturing plants on January 31, 1893, was $3,958,528 and in the 28 years ended December 31, 1920, additional expenditures aggregated $178,312,583 while net expended in 1921 was $8,907,133, making a total of $191,178,244.

Cash by the end of the year will probably approximate $80,000,000. Only a month ago investments in securities not classed as cash was around $75,000,000. Because of the large cash resources, the company decided to retire $15,000,000 6% debentures of 1940 in February 1922. Bonded debt, upon cancellation of these bonds, will be only $21,219,510, the smallest amount since 1916. From the *Wall Street Journal*.

## U. S. Pacific Coast Commerce for Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1922

| | | | | Total tons |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | San Francisco | Exports | 1,522,605 | |
| | | Imports | 767,787 | 2,290,392 |
| 2. | Portland | Exports | 1,318,761 | |
| | | Imports | 31,223 | 1,349,994 |
| 3. | Los Angeles | Exports | 786,713 | |
| | | Imports | 442,219 | 1,228,942 |
| 4. | Seattle | Exports | 831,168 | |
| | | Imports | 198,268 | 1,029,436 |
| 5. | Tacoma | Exports | 228,179 | |
| | | Imports | 105,035 | 333,214 |
| 6. | Washington - State outside of Seattle and Tacoma | Exports | 331,525 | |
| | | Imports | 9,276 | 340,801 |
| 7. | California - State outside of San Francisco and Los Angeles | Exports | 271,013 | |
| | | Imports | 13,488 | 284.501 |
| 8. | Oregon - State outside of Portland | Exports | 141,241 | |
| | | Imports | 18,377 | 159,618 |
| | Grand Total | Exports | 5,431,205 | |
| | | Imports | 1,585,693 | 7,016,898 |

# All the world over

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## More Than 400 American Tourists Arriving on *s. s. Laconia*

About 450 American tourists on an around-the-world tour conducted by the American Express Company on the *s. s. Laconia* are expected to arrive in Shanghai on January 13. This passenger list contains some well known professional and business men with their families.

The cruise will take 130 days for the entire trip and will include the following ports of call: Hilo, Honolulu, Yokohama, Port Arthur, Tsingtao, Shanghai, Keelung, Hongkong, Manila, Batavia, Singapore, Rangoon, Calcutta, Colombo, Bombay, and through the Suez Canal to Egypt, Naples, Gibraltar and New York.

The passengers traveling on the steamer are:

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert L. Pratt, F. B. Pratt, Judge Gary and family Miss Content Fessenden, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen L. Folger, Dr. and Mrs. Sterling Langitt, Mrs. Douglass Malcolm, Miss Edith Sloan, Dr. and Mrs. John Connors and two daughters, all of New York City, Mrs. F. J. Adams, Great Falls, Mont; Miss Mary Anderson, Tulsa, Okla; Smith Anderson, San Francisco; W. R. Baker, South Bend, Ind; Mr. and Mrs. John Barger, Waverly, Ohio; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bond and family, Philadelphia; Capt. and Mrs. C. W. Brown and family, Sewickley, Pa; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Burdeck of Pittsburgh; Mrs. A. Boyle, Durango, Colo; Miss Anita M. Brandt, Ocean Grove, N. J.; Mrs. Hilton Brown, Ashtabula, Ohio; Mr. and Mrs. A. Bullington, Wichita Falls, Texas; Mrs. V. M. Crosby, Seattle; Mrs. J. A. Freeport, Freeport, Long Island; Mr. and Mrs. Howell Davis, Palatka, Fla; J. E. Donaldson, Fullerton, Cal; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Embree and family of Chicago.

Harry J. Filler and son, Mr. and Mrs. E.L. Grant, Kenosha, Wis; Albert Greason, Morris County, N J.; Mr. and Mrs. H. Hitchock, Pittsburgh; Mr. and Mrs. W. Hatch, Boston; Miss M. Hendrie, Crosse Point Farms, Michigan; Mrs. W. Hester, Glen Cove, L. I.; Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Holden and family, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. G. Levis, Alton, Ill; Miss S. McCoy, Weisterville, Va.; General Asher Miner and daughters, Wilkes-Barre; Mr. and Mrs. C. Mitchell, St. Paul; Rev. and Mrs. Knox Montgomery, New Concord, Ohio; Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Pearce, Webster Grove, Mo; Pablo Prieto, Cuba; Mr. and Mrs. Rhyne, Los Angeles; Mr. and Mrs. J. Riggs, Washington; A. C. Robinson, Sewickley, Pa; Mr. and Mrs. J. Slevin, Glen Cove, L. I.; Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Strain, Great Falls, Mont; Frank B. Warner, South Bend, Ind.; and Mrs. Anna Wetzel, Brookline, Mass.

## American Manufacturers Preparing for Busy 1923

American manufacturers are evidently preparing for an exceptionally busy season both in their domestic industries and the export trade. In fact says the *Trade Record* of The National City Bank of New York, they are in many cases doubling their importation of raw material as compared with conditions a year ago, while on the export side manufactures are the one group of articles which show an increase in exportation while other groups show a decline. Manufactures exported in the month of August, the latest month for which we have official figures in this detail, showed an increase of 15% in value when compared with the same month of last year, while the other articles exported showed a reduction of over 33% in value in the same period. The few figures thus far received on September exports indicate that the record of that month will also show a heavy fall in exports of non-manufactured material, and probably an increase in manufactures exported.

The startling factor in the activities of the manufacturers at the present moment is in the tremendous increase in their importation of raw material. Practically every important article for which our manufacturers require foreign material shows large increase in the quantities imported in August 1922 when compared with those of August 1921. The chief importations for manufacturing materials are: cotton, silk, wool, fibers, rubber, hides, furs, tobacco, tin, copper, lead, zinc, pigiron, lumber, paper stock, fertilizers, aluminum, and asbestos, and every one of these shows much larger quantities imported in August 1922 than in the same month of last year.

Just a few instances for example; of hides which we must import from abroad, since our own production is insufficient to meet domestic requirements, the importations in August were 60,000,000 pounds against 38,000,000 in the same month of last year; and of furs, of which we are also large importers, over 14,000,000 pieces, against 7,000,000 in the same month of last year. Of india rubber, for which we are entirely dependent on other countries since we produce none at home, the imports of August were 54,000,000 pounds against 33,000,000; fertilizers 115,000 tons against only 11,000; fibers, for which we are dependent on the tropics,

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show 20,000 tons of imports in August against 13,000 in August 1921, this increase occurring chiefly in sisal drawn from Mexico and Manila from our own Philippine Islands. Copper, of which we produce all that we require, comes to us from abroad chiefly because of our superior smelting and refining and marketing facilities and the quantity of the class designated "unrefined, black, blister and converter" copper entering the country in August 1922 was more than double that of August 1921, while brass imported for re-manufacturing purposes was six times as much in quantity in August 1922 as in August 1921.

All of the textile materials show increases. Cotton, of which we import constantly increasing quantities despite the fact that we produce two-thirds of the world's crop, totaled 7½ million pounds in August 1922 against less than 3,000,000 in August 1921; wool 34,000,000 pounds against 16,000,000; while raw silk shows a slight increase in quantity despite the fact that the price of the August 1922 imports was $7.14 per pound against only $5.42 per pound in the same month of last year.

Practically all of the other materials for use in manufacturing show increases and these include lumber, cabinet woods, pulp wood, wood pulp, paper stock, iron ore, pig iron, lead, zinc, aluminum, asbestos, and sulphur ore, and in a considerable proportion of these articles, as in those already enumerated, the quantity imported in August of the current year is double that of the same month of 1921.

# Men and Events

R. T. Evans, secretary of the Tientsin Chamber of Commerce, is in Shanghai this week on business.

A daughter, Marcia Mary, was born to Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Gold at Dr. Fearn's Sanitorium, on Wednesday, December 20.

Tom Meloy, who has been acting as correspondent for the *International News Service* in Peking, departed for America last week on the *s. s. Tenyo Maru.*

W. F. Lowell of Saco-Lowell Shops, manufacturers of textile machinery, departed for Europe and India on December 15, from Boston and will arrive in Shanghai about June or July. Mrs. Lowell expects to join Mr. Lowell in Shanghai sailing from San Francisco in the spring.

"China Should Be Included in Any Plan for World Financial Rehabilitation," is the subject announced for an essay contest on the part of the students in the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri this year. The prize amounting to G. $50 is offered by the *Weekly Review.*

N. A. Viloudaki, is planning to leave for the United States next month to attend the silk congress in N. Y. as the representative from the American Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai. Several Chinese delegates will also attend in company with Mr. Viloudaki. He will be absent from Shanghai about four months.

The British American Tobacco Company's annual report, according to a despatch from London, shows that the net profits for the year were £4,400,000 as compared with £4,323,000 during 1921. The dividend was 25 percent as compared with 24 percent, during the previous year. A total of £3,276,000 was carried forward.

Judge C. S. Lobingier of the U. S. Court for China, accompanied by several members of his staff, expect to leave for Canton during the month of January, to hold court. It is expected that Judge Lobingier will afterwards go to Manila to attend the Far Eastern Judicial Conference, as a delegate of the American Bar Association of China.

Dr. Fong F. Sec of the Commercial Press, who has been on a tour of the world returned to Shanghai last week on the *s. s. Tenyo Maru.* Dr. Fong Sec attended the Rotary Club convention while in Los Angles and received an honorary degree from Paloma College, his alma mater, while in the United States. He was accompanied on the trip by Mrs. Fong Sec.

The China Club of Seattle recently held its annual meeting at which the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: A. F. Haines, vice-president of the Pacific Steamship Company, president of the club; Lew G. Kay, Chinese business man; Dr. W. K. McKibben, organizing secretary of the White Cross; J. T. Hardeman and the Rev. Edward Lincoln Smith, vice-presidents.

A large shipment of sewing machines was recently sent to Japan from Seattle, according to an order booked by some railroad men from Eastern manufacturers in the United States, to be sent to Japan. This is the largest order for Japan in the memory of the Seattle transportation officials, accord-

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L 31

# Who Are the Twelve Greatest Living Chinese

| Leaders this week | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Sun Yat Sen | (孫中山) 1215 |
| 2 | Feng Yu Hsiang | (馮玉祥) 1144 |
| 3 | V. K. Wellington Koo | (顧維鈞) 1115 |
| 4 | Wang Chun Hui | (王寵惠) 1042 |
| 5 | Wu Pei Fu | (吳佩孚) 935 |
| 6 | Tsai Yuan Pei | (蔡元培) 902 |
| 7 | Chang Chien | (張　謇) 859 |
| 8 | C. T. Wang | (王正廷) 851 |
| 9 | Yen Hsi Shan | (閻錫山) 706 |
| 10 | David Z. T. Yui | (余日章) 653 |
| 11 | Li Yuan Hung | (黎元洪) 628 |
| 12 | Hu Suh | (胡　適) 540 |

The standing of the various candidates including all votes, and names of new nominees, received up to noon of Sunday, December 24, is as follows: The final result of the vote will appear in the Review for January 6, 1923.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CHI SHIH YUAN | (齊燮元) | 5 |
| CHENG CHING-YI | (誠靜怡) | 55 |
| CHANG CHIEN | (張　謇) | 859 |
| CHEN CHIUNG MING | (陳炯明) | 357 |
| CHEN, K. P. | (陳光甫) | 32 |
| CHIANG MON LING | (蔣夢麟) | 61 |
| CHIN YUN PENG | (靳雲鵬) | 13 |
| CHOW TSU CHI | (周自齊) | 11 |
| CHANG PO LING | (張伯令) | 130 |
| CHANG TSO LING | (張作霖) | 107 |
| CHEN TU HSIU | (陳獨秀) | 139 |
| CHANG FU LAI | (張福來) | 9 |
| CHANG CHI | (張　繼) | 28 |
| CHAO HENG-TI | (趙惇惕) | 10 |
| CHANG TAI YEN | (章太炎) | 289 |
| CHANG SIH CHAO | (章士釗) | 31 |
| CHOW PING HUNG | (周秉衡) | 11 |
| CHIANG KAN FU | (江亢虎) | 41 |
| CHEN KIA KENG | (陳嘉庚) | 64 |
| CHU CHIN LAN | (朱慶瀾) | 24 |
| CHEN, S. P. | (陳祀純邦) | 17 |
| CHANG ZUNG I | (張純一) | 8 |
| CHIEN, Y. M. | (錢新之) | 8 |
| CHANG MAO CHUN | (張默君女士) | 16 |
| CHANG YI LING | (張一麟) | 11 |
| CHANG CHUN LI | (張君勱) | 7 |
| CHIANG YE CHIAO | (蔣維喬) | 4 |
| CHANG TAN FU | (張丹斧) | 6 |
| CHU PAO SAN | (朱葆三) | 5 |
| CHEN CHIN TAO | (陳錦濤) | 11 |
| CHU CHANG | (居　正) | 4 |
| CHIN QUAN | (慶　寬) | 4 |
| CHU YUN KEE | (　　) | 5 |
| CHANG HWEI TSE | (張惠諏芝) | 3 |
| CHUI CHONG FUN | (崔重芬) | 7 |
| CHANG YU KUN | (張玉崑) | 5 |
| CHEN TSE CHIN | (陳芝琴) | 4 |
| CHAO TIEN LING | (趙天麟) | 5 |
| CHEN SHI | (陳　時) | 12 |
| CHIANG CHUN CHEN | (蔣中正) | 4 |
| CHAO, Y. R | (趙元任) | 3 |
| CHAO CHIH SUNG | (趙紫宸) | 4 |
| CHIANG TSO PIN | (蔣作賓) | 5 |
| CHU YIN KUANG | (屈映光) | 4 |
| CHANG MON PEH | (張夢白) | 5 |
| CHANG HSUN | (張　勳) | 5 |
| CHU TSIN TZE | (朱進之) | 3 |
| CHUAN WEN KUANG | (莊蘊寬) | 3 |
| CHEN YU MAO | (陳玉謀) | 4 |
| CHAO ER SUN | (趙爾巽) | 3 |
| CHANG HSUEH LIANG | (張學良) | 7 |
| CHANG HSI CHOW | (張錫周) | 3 |
| CHOW TSO JEN | (周作人) | 3 |
| CHU CHAO HSIN | (朱兆莘) | 14 |
| CHAO JUI | (曹　銳) | 1 |
| CHOW HSUEH HSI | (周學熙) | 5 |
| CHIEN SIN MIN | (詹新民) | 1 |
| CHEN CHUN SUN | (陳鍾聲) | 2 |
| CHEN PAN | (陳　磐) | 2 |
| CHEN TAO CHANG | (陳道章) | 2 |
| CHANG, B. C. | (張伯琴) | 1 |
| CHAO CHONG YA | (趙從野) | 2 |
| CHEN SHUN MO | (陳舜謨) | 2 |
| CHIEN NIN HSUN | (錢能訓) | 1 |
| DUN SAM PAK | (鄧三伯) | 3 |
| DUNG KAN | (董康) | 102 |
| DANG HSI OEN | (鄧錫侯) | 4 |
| DUN JEN YAO | (敦純瑤) | 3 |
| DUNN, F. B. | (鄧蘊培) | 2 |
| FU PING YU | (傅秉如) | 4 |
| FANG YUEN LIEN | (范源濂) | 38 |
| FENG YU HSIANG | (馮玉祥) | 1144 |
| FONG F. SEC | (方樹勺) | 43 |
| FANG HSU TUNG | (范旭東) | 6 |
| FENG HSI YUNG | (馮熙運) | 11 |
| FENG CHI | (馮　琦) | 3 |
| GOW EN HUNG | (高恩洪) | 37 |
| GEE, LUTHER | (朱神恩) | 3 |
| HU SUH | (胡　適) | 540 |
| HWANG YIN PEI | (黃炎培) | 169 |
| HSU SHU CHENG | (徐樹錚) | 115 |
| HSU CHONG CHI | (許崇智) | 50 |
| HAN KUO CHUN | (韓國鈞) | 10 |
| HSUNG SHAO HAO | (熊少豪) | 7 |
| HSU SHIH CHONG | (徐世昌) | 23 |
| HWANG HU | (黃　郛) | 6 |
| HSIUNG KI WU | (熊克武) | 4 |
| HSU SHIH YIN | (許世英) | 5 |
| HSU KUN KUANG | (許崑光) | 6 |
| HO HAI MING | (何海鳴) | 8 |
| HSIUNG HSI LING | (熊希齡) | 87 |
| HSU, GEORGE CHIEN | (徐謙民) | 117 |
| HU HAN MING | (胡漢民) | 72 |
| HU LIN | (胡林政之) | 5 |
| HWANG DAH WEI | (黃大偉) | 4 |
| HAN CHIN WU | (韓鏡湖) | 5 |
| JEN HUNG YI | (任鴻儀) | 3 |
| JAO HAN ZIANG | (饒漢祥) | 5 |
| KAN CHU NAM | (簡照南) | 52 |
| KOO, WEL'T'N V. K. | (顧維鈞) | 1115 |
| KUO, P. W. | (郭秉文) | 166 |
| KAN YU-WEI | (康有爲) | 134 |
| KU HUNG-MING | (辜鴻明) | 28 |
| KING, KUNGPEH T. | (金紹城) | 18 |
| KIANG, C. C. | (江　長川) | 6 |
| KAHN, MISS IDA | (　　) | 3 |
| KUO MU JO | (郭沫若) | 7 |
| KOO CHI JEN | (顧子仁) | 33 |
| LIN DAU YANG | (凌道陽) | 5 |
| LI SHEK CHUN | (李石曾) | 10 |
| LI LIEH CHUN | (李烈鈞) | 223 |
| LI YUAN HUNG | (黎元洪) | 628 |
| LIANG CHI CHAO | (梁啓超) | 429 |
| LU YUNG HSIANG | (盧永祥) | 36 |
| LIAO CHUNG-HAI | (廖仲愷) | 29 |
| LO CHING YU | (羅振玉) | 14 |
| LI TENG HUI | (李登輝) | 32 |
| LI, H. TROUT | (李宜之) | 16 |
| LI MING CHUNG | (李鳴鐘) | 5 |
| LIANG SHIH YI | (梁士詒) | 27 |
| LIU HUNG SANG | (劉鴻生) | 3 |
| LIANG SUH MING | (梁漱溟) | 12 |
| LO CHING HSIANG | (陸徵祥) | 13 |
| LIN SUN | (林　森) | 12 |
| LO, R. Y. | (羅運炎) | 10 |
| LING CHANG MING | (林長民) | 7 |
| LIU CHEN HOU | (劉承厚) | 4 |
| LIU SIANG | (劉湘) | 5 |
| LIU WEN CHIU | (劉文九) | 3 |
| LU KON WAN | (呂公望) | 3 |
| LIANG TING FANG | (梁鼎芬) | 4 |
| LIU TSUNG LING | (劉鍾麟) | 3 |
| LING FU | (林　虎) | 4 |
| LIU CHENG SU | (劉成俗) | 4 |
| LI KUN YUEN | (李根源) | 4 |
| LI TING HSIN | (李鼎新) | 7 |
| LU FEI KUEI | (陸費逵) | 3 |
| LU YUNG-TING | (陸榮廷) | 3 |
| LO WEN KAN | (羅文幹) | 15 |
| LIU TING FANG | (劉廷芳) | 7 |
| LIN CHIN NAN | (林琴南) | 7 |
| LI HOU CHI | (李厚基) | 4 |
| MEI LAN FANG | (梅蘭芳) | 73 |
| MOH, H. Y. | (穆藕初) | 115 |
| MA CHUN WU | (馬君武) | 52 |
| MA YIN CHU | (馬寅初) | 22 |
| MO TSENG ZIANG | (莫榮祥) | 4 |
| MA SOO | (馬素) | 5 |
| MA HSIEN PAH | (馬湘伯) | 3 |
| NIEH, C. C. | (聶雲臺) | 251 |
| NYEU TI SUNG | (鈕惕生) | 3 |
| OUYANG YU CHAI | (歐陽予倩) | 7 |
| OUYANG CHU | (歐陽初) | 2 |
| QUO TAI CHI | (郭泰祺) | 6 |
| PAN LAI TSEN | (潘萊臣) | 17 |
| PAN CHIH WU | (潘志我) | 4 |
| PAH WEN WEI | (柏文蔚) | 5 |
| SUNG HAN CHANG | (宋漢章) | 56 |
| SUN HUNG YI | (孫洪伊) | 51 |
| SUN YAT SEN | (孫中山) | 1215 |
| SZE, ALFRED SAO-KE | (施肇基) | 262 |
| SHEN CHU SHU | (盛竹書) | 4 |
| SAH CHEN-PING | (薩鎭冰) | 100 |
| SAN, M. Y. | (馬玉山) | 39 |
| STONE, DR. MARY | (石美玉) | 21 |
| SUN KO | (孫　科) | 18 |
| SAH FU MOH | (薩福懋) | 3 |
| SIH TOH BI | (薛篤弼) | 4 |
| SHIAO PAH YEN | (蕭伯嚴) | 4 |
| SUN DAH PON | (孫大翮) | 4 |
| SUN TSOO WEI | (沈祖偉) | 2 |
| TONG TING KUAN | (湯定光) | 2 |
| TAN YEN KAI | (譚延闓) | 26 |
| TAN CHI YAO | (唐繼堯) | 60 |
| TANG SHAO-YI | (唐紹儀) | 197 |
| TONG, H. K. | (董顯光) | 32 |
| TSAI YUAN PEI | (蔡元培) | 902 |
| TUAN CHI-JUI | (段祺瑞) | 323 |
| TING, V. K. | (丁文江) | 11 |
| TYAU, PHILIP K. C. | (刁作謙) | 7 |
| TSEN CHUN-HSUAN | (岑春萱) | 22 |
| TAN ERH-HO | (湯爾和) | 6 |
| TSAO KUN | (曹　錕) | 55 |
| TU HSI KUEI | (杜錫珪) | 4 |
| TSO SHU CHEN | (左樹珍) | 3 |
| TAN MA SING | (但懋辛) | 6 |
| TSEU YIH ZEN | (周頤然) | 11 |
| TANG WEN CHI | (唐文治) | 17 |
| TING LI MEI | (丁立美) | 9 |
| TANG PEI TSE | (唐伯泽) | 3 |
| TAI TIEN CHOU | (戴天仇) | 4 |
| TIEN HANG | (田　漢) | 3 |
| TSEU, T. T. EUGENE | (周由廣) | 8 |
| TSAI YUAN SEH | (蔡遠澤) | 3 |
| TSENG HSI | (曾　熙) | 3 |
| TSU, Y. Y. | (朱友瀛) | 3 |
| TSUR, Y. T. | (周貽春) | 5 |
| VAN KO NUN | (范古農) | 5 |
| WANG CHI CHEN | (王繼曾) | 4 |
| WAN PUH, MISS | (萬璞女士) | 10 |
| WANG YUEN WU | (王雲五) | 10 |
| WANG, Y. T. | (王亞善) | 6 |
| WANG CHENG PING | (王承斌) | 16 |
| WANG CHUN HUI | (王寵惠) | 1042 |
| WU, C. C. | (伍朝樞) | 148 |
| WU LIEN TEH | (伍連德) | 58 |
| GEN. WU PEI FU | (吳佩孚) | 935 |
| WANG, C. T. | (王正廷) | 851 |
| WU YU JEN | (于右任) | 19 |
| WANG CHING WEI | (汪精衛) | 137 |
| WANG DAH SHIH | (汪大燮) | 29 |
| WANG, C. C. | (王正廷) | 23 |
| WANG HU | (王　湖) | 36 |
| WU CHI FEI | (吳稚暉) | 40 |
| WU SZE CHO | (吳士釗) | 5 |
| WANG SHIH-CHEN | (王十一珍) | 6 |
| WANG YI TING | (王亭) | 4 |
| WANG LOONG KUNG | (王龍光) | 3 |
| WANG SHU PING | (王治平) | 6 |
| WANG CHAN YUAN | (王占元) | 3 |
| WANG CHUN YU | (王寵佑) | 3 |
| WANG KU MING | (王克敏) | 3 |
| WU WEI TEH | (吳惟德) | 3 |
| WANG, JOHN | (王　健) | 2 |
| WONG, D. H. | (黃宗漢女士) | 2 |
| WU KING PIU | (吳　金彪) | 2 |
| YEN, C. T. | (　　) | 3 |
| YEH SHU HUA | (葉恕華) | 2 |
| YEH CHI | (葉　濟) | 1 |
| YEN HSIU | (嚴　修) | 17 |
| YEN TU HE | (嚴獨鶴) | 7 |
| YEN HSI TSE | (閻錫之) | 3 |
| YEN HSI SHAN | (閻錫山) | 706 |
| YEN, W. W. | (顏惠慶) | 478 |
| YUI, DAVID Z. T. | (余日章) | 653 |
| YEH KUNG CHO | (葉恭綽) | 25 |
| YANG TSENG HSIN | (楊增新) | 12 |
| YANG SUN | (楊　森) | 6 |
| YU DAH FU | (郁達夫) | 4 |

*Contest Closes December 31 and Final Result Will Be Announced in the Review for January 6, 1923.*

ing to the *Marine Letter* of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce. Another odd item of tonnage along with this shipment was 1,500 tons of iron telegraph poles.

The kidnapping of American, Swedish and British missionaries and French engineers by Chinese bandits in Honan province, as well as the murder of Charles L Coltman an American merchant at Kalgan and the firing on an Italian subject on the Peking-Tientsin motor road has lead a Shanghai authority on international law to observe that the Chinese militarists have evidently evolved a new interpretation of the "most favored nation treaties" to mean that an outrage against the nationals of one foreign country must be followed up immediately with similar outrages against all other treaty power nations otherwise China may be accused of favoritism.

The export of Douglas fir lumber to Japan increased during September almost 1,00 ,000 board feet, while the Chinese market fell over 7,500,000 feet, according to a report of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce. Other markets taking an increased amount were British South Africa, United Kingdom, Canada, and Mexico. Of late there been a small but gradually increasing demand for foreign style office buildings; these, however, usually use the latest style of steel sash, which is imported from America or manufactured in Japan. The customs duty on materials for the construction of buildings is high. The import duty on building material other than metals is 25 percent ad valorem.

The first electrically driven ship to be used in the Japanese Navy arrived in Japan on December 10. The electric fuel supply ship was built in an American shipyard and is called the *Kamoi*. The ship left Philadelphia on September 12 and upon arrival in Japan completed a journey of 12,000 miles, coming by way of the Panama Canal and Honolulu. The crew of the vessel while in America was royally entertained by U. S. Naval circles and guests of the President at Washington. When they first went to America to take charge of the ship they went by rail to the Eastern coast. It was the first time since 1898 that a Japanese naval crew crossed the American continent. The *Kamoi* is reported by American electrical engineers to have the most elaborate radio equipment in the world. The most recent developments have been included in the outfit which was furnished by the General Electric Company of America.

# News from Central China

A message from Szechuen, according to *Reuters*, states that General Liu Cheng-hsun, Commander-in-Chief of the 1st and 3rd armies, during the recent hostilities in that province, has been elected Civil Governor of Szechuen under the provisional government. General Liu's supporters in the Provincial Assembly at Chungking numbered 101 out of 116 members. He is reported to have assumed office on December 2.

A big seizure of opium was made on board the steamer *Kweilee* last week by officers of the Custom House. The quantity of the opium haul was about 180,000 ounces valued at $250,000. The contraband was brought into Hankow from ports in Szechuen. On account of the closing of the gorges to navigation by large steamers, opium shipments in Szechuen were accumulated, and the steamer *Kweilee* brought them down to Hankow in one gross shipment.

The annual dinner of the Wuhan Music Club was held on December 16, when about eighty members and guests were present. The dinner was followed by a very interesting program of gam es and music by various members. Those present represented all prominent Christian institutions in Hankow and Wuchang as well as professional circles in Hankow. The banquet took place in the Hall of St. Paul's Cathedral of the American Church Mission.

A fire broke out on the morning of last Saturday in the godown of Whiteaway, Laidlaw and Co. at the rear of the shop. The godown was filled with goods and empty packing cases, and the fire was soon blazing merrily. Before the fire brigades arrived Mr. Tweedie was on the spot with a hose which he used to fine purpose. The fire brigades speedily had the outbreak under control. It is understood that considerable damage was done by the fire.

According to a dispatch further trouble has arisen there over the salt shipments from Szechuen Province, the local authorities having proclaimed a tax of $1.50 on every bale of salt passing down the river. A protest has been made locally against this fresh violation of the loan agreement. Salt merchants in Szechuen too have united in their efforts to bring pressure upon both the provincial and the Peking government appealing for a repeal of the additional tax.

Ricksha coolies in the foreign concessions of Hankow are threatening to go on strike before Christmas if ricksha companies insist on increasing almost 40 percent of the ricksha hire as they have planned to do in the near fututre.


**BALLOT**

The twelve greatest Living Chinese, in my opinion are as follows :

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

6 _____

7 _____

8 _____

9 _____

10 _____

11 _____

12 _____

Please indicate whether voter is

☐ Chinese ☐ Foreign

☐ Chinese Student.

Mail at once to Contest Editor.

**THE WEEKLY REVIEW**

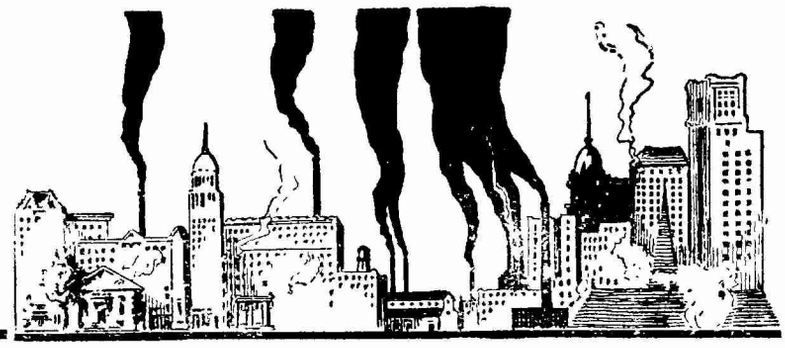
**4 Avenue Edward VII., Shanghai**


The ricksha companies have arranged to increase the hire from 800 cash to $0.60 or about 1160 cash per day, and in doing so propose to decrease 300 rickshas from hire so that those running a ricksha at increased hire will have les competition.

General Sun Cheun-fang's forces from the upper Yangtze are continuing to move to Wusueh and Kiukiang on the lower Yangtze, and it is understood that they will proceed to Fukien for the rescue of the situation there. General Sun who has been in Hankow and Wuchang for a considerable time will shortly leave Hankow for Kiukiang. This movement of Sun's troops from Ichang was ordered by General Wu Pei-fu, and its political significance is not yet ascertained.

A large audience gathered at the Russian Municipal Hall last Thursday evening on the occasion of the first performance of the season of the Russian Artistical Society. The program which was of a lighter vein, consisted of a one-act comedy, "On the Volga" and an uproariously funny burlesque opera entitled "Love on the Sands." The performance was accompanied by a clever musical interlude of novel character in which a chorus of male voices sang a Russian military song.

More than six hundred cases of small arms ammunition and four machine guns were brought to Hankow through the Peking-Hankow Railway. These supplies of ammunition are destined for Kiukiang troops under the command of General Tsai Cheng-hsun. It is stated that Kiangsi troops have exhausted their stock of ammunition during the



# Mechanical Equipment and Supplies

Machine Shop Equipment
Mechanical Transmission Material
Belting, Packing, Graphite and Asbestos Mechanical Goods
Stationary and Marine Oil Engines
Steam Boilers and Engines
Power, Steam and Centrifugal Pumps
Water Meters, Gauges and Instruments
Flour, Oil and Cement Mill Equipment
Mining Equipment, Blasting Materials
Surveying, Drafting and Assaying Instruments and Supplies
Hoists, Concrete Mixers, Ice Making Plants

## Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

SHANGHAI

Branch Offices Throughout China

M28

previous fighting with General Li Lieh-chun, and the supplies were sent by General Wu Pei-fu probably from the Arsenal at Kunghsien to General Tsai.

The annual banquet of the British-American Tobacco Co., (China) was held in Hankow on December 16 in the Hankow New World building with a large host of their friends, dealers and employes attending. Delegates from practically all important cities in the provinces of Hupeh, Hunan, Kiangsi, Szechuen, Honan and Shensi have all come to Hankow to be present at the annual reunion. The banquet is the third big reunion of this size ever held by the British-American Tobacco Company in Hankow.

In spite of the release of foreigners by bandits in Honan, it now seems certain that the French engineers have not yet been released, and great disappointment was caused in Hankow by this information. The local foreign residents committee of Hankow has given immediate attention to this matter, and the Diplomatic Body in Peking has been urged to send the proposed International Commission of Inquiries of the Honan Situation to Chengchow without further delay. It is understood that the engineers have not yet been located.

C. O. Forsberg of the Augustana Synod Mission in Honan, who had been a captive in the hands of bandits, arrived in Hankow last Saturday. Mr. Forsberg is a subject of Sweden and he and his colleague, A. M. Lundeen, were captured by Honan bandits during a sudden raid made on the city of Juchow by a robber band under the command of Lao Yang-jen. The robbers failed to get into the city and looted the suburbs. The Synod mission station being outside the city was thus sacked, and Mr. Forsberg and Mr. Lundeen were captured on October 13.

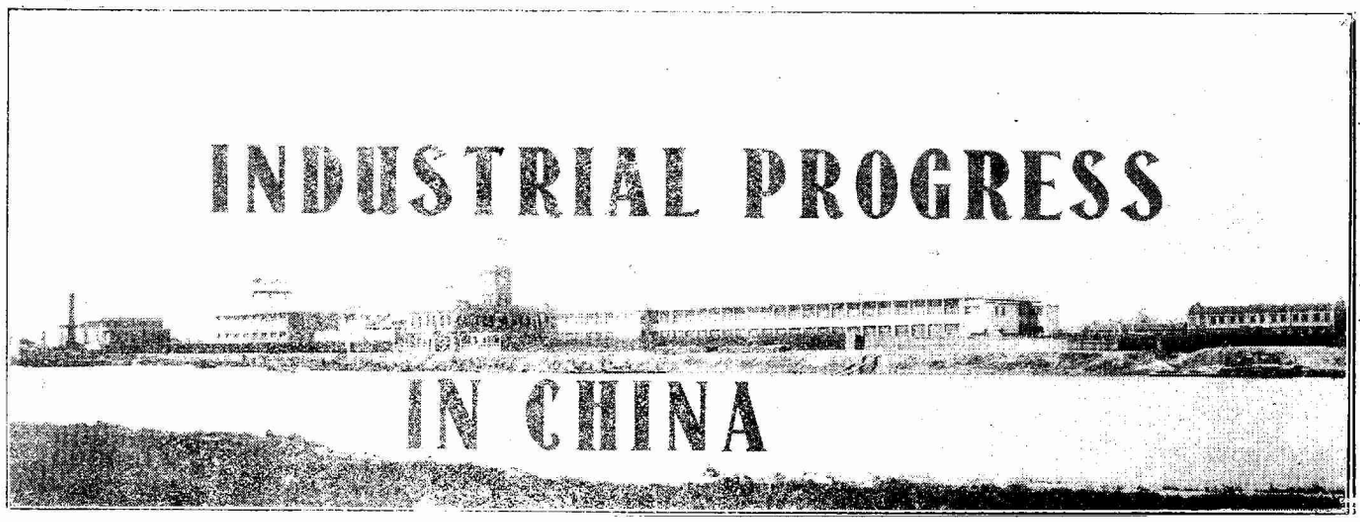
An International Race Club is being organized in Hankow, the initial meeting was held in the office of C. B. Danby where some sixty Chinese and foreigners of various nationalities were present to discuss the possibilities and plan for such an organization. Mr. Bryne of the Hankow Race Club, (foreign) and A. W. J. Watt of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, spoke of their hearty support to this enterprise. The proposed capital of the Club is $400,000 to be raised by the Chinese and foreign promoters. A Provisional Committee has been elected consisting of the following:—Mr. Bryne, A. W. J. Watt, W. S. Wei, C. S. Woo, J. C. Wei, Y. S. Takashima, Y. C. Wong and Mr. Fuhr.

A Door of Hope is being opened for sing-song girls and slave girls in Hankow by prominent Chinese officials and gentry and several foreigners interested. A dinner was given to prominent merchants and officials last Tuesday by General Tu Shih-chun, Garrison Commissioner of Hankow, Chen Chieh, Commissioner for Foreign Affairs in Hankow and Police Chief Soo and Magistrate Hou Hsiao-ting of Hankow. Chen Chieh occupied the chair with Hsisan C. Liu, of the Canton-Hankow Railway, acting as secretary. Dr. Joel Mesny presented a tentative list of bye-laws and constitution for the institute, which he proposed to organize along the lines of similar work in Shanghai, Nanking and Peking.

The aeroplane seizure case which has been pending in the U. S. Consular Court in Hankow for about two weeks will be resumed next week. The hearing on this important case was postponed on account of certain controversies which required the presence of an important witness of the case. R. A. Frost, attorney for Mr. James Slevin who was connected with the shipping of these aeroplanes into Hankow, has received a telegram from Mr. Lim Kin-jin, the witness who is required to be present, stating that he will be in Hankow next Monday. At the last hearing in the case, Admiral W. W. Phelps, of the Yangtze Patrol of the U. S. Navy, produced several documents and correspondence between Jacob Gould Schurman, American Minister to China and James Slevin in connection with the case as it was while in Peking.

A Committee on Poor Relief during the coming winter exigency before the China New Year has just been organized in Hankow consisting of the following: Miss A. M. Clark, president; Archdeacon L. T. Hu, vice president; Mrs. Greig, secretary protem; Mrs. L. N. Chang, treasurer; Rev. S. H. Littell; Dr. and Mrs. Aird; Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Fippard; Mrs. E. F. Gedye; Rev. Graham Lee; Rev. K. T. Tseo; Rev. Carey Fang; and Messrs. Yuen, Feung and Fan. This committee does not attempt to help professional beggars or the refugees who each winter camp at the back of the foreign concessions. It will confine its efforts to relieving as many as possible of the resident poor who each winter are reduced to starvation when the cold weather comes. A. W. F. Watt, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, has consented to receive contributions in money for the fund.

Hankow, December 17, 1922.




# Foreword

I.

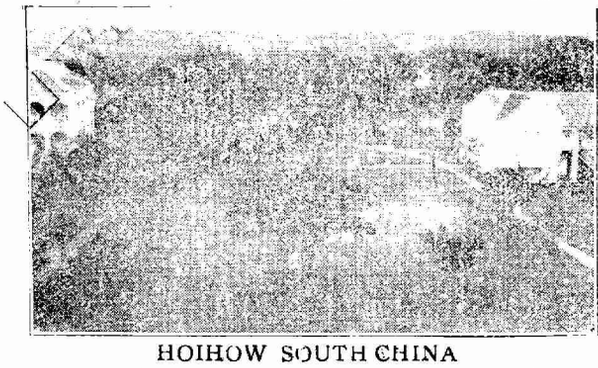
THE news despatches from China tell the world of the political disturbances and the strife between the various political and military chieftains. Numerous books have been written concerning the life and characteristics of the Chinese people. Illustrated journals in America are prone to publish photographs and run articles portraying the bizarre and unusual in Chinese architecture, life and manners. Authors have written books in which are presented the Oriental problems centering in China, and it is shown that either the Chinese are sinking or rising as a race and nation.

There is another side to the picture, and a most important phase of development is taking place in China, which sooner or later will release forces and influences which may become the chief factors in bringing about reasonable, stable political conditions. That substantial industrial and economic progress has taken place in China within the past ten years is little realized by those not in close touch with Chinese affairs, and even many residents in China are not fully cognizant of what is going on. Consequently the *Weekly Review* proposes to run a series of articles, liberally illustrated with photographs, portraying the industrial and economic progress taking place, which is quietly modifying and extending the field of commerical opportunity within the Republic of China. It is proposed to avoid highly technical descriptions and data and confine the articles and illustrations to matters of general interest, portraying the extent and trend of industrial and economic progress, also suggesting something concerning the potentialities and the commercial opportunities in connection therewith.

*The Country*

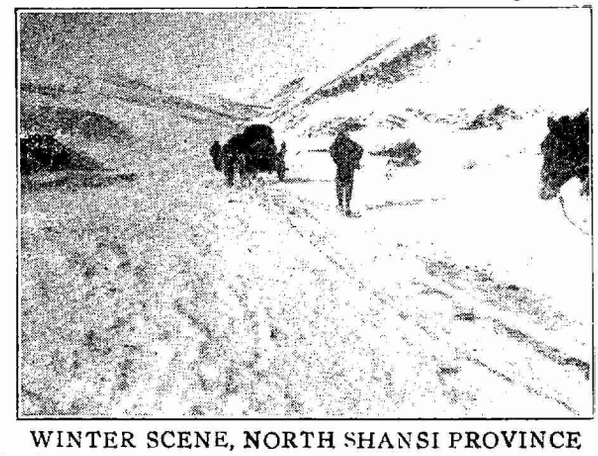
It is generally known that including all its territories China is larger than continental United States of America. In fact, it is over one-sixth larger in area. This statement may be somewhat misleading if it is not known that only between one-third and one-half of China is densely populated. That is the southeasterly portion, where the waterways afford means of transportation. The three Eastern Provinces (Manchuria), Mongolia, Sinkiang, Kokonor and West Kansu (see map) constitute China's great "W E S T." That is, it is West in the sense of being a land of opportunity, undeveloped resources and thinly populated, as was America's West fifty to seventy years ago. Thibet is counted out on account of its extreme elevation. There is this difference. Millions of hardy, industrious Chinese are waiting in the over-crowded provinces ready to move out as soon as railways and roads make the country accessible. In China's West there are great potentialities in connection with cattle and sheep raising, and the production of hardy grains. Also there are big timber resources, coal deposits and possibly minerals in substantial quantities. In the thickly settled portion of China there is a tremendous agricultural production with a range of variety corresponding to that in the United States including some

*Continued on Page 3.*



HOIHOW SOUTH CHINA

It is Generally Known That China Is Larger than the United States and Has a Range of Climate Quite Similar.



WINTER SCENE, NORTH SHANSI PROVINCE

Running from Sub-Tropical in the South to Cold in the North, like Minnesota or Montana.

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A grade for every condition of heat, pressure, character of water, speed, etc

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**Carefully executed drawings.**
**Thoroughly Checked details.**
**Prompt deliveries.**

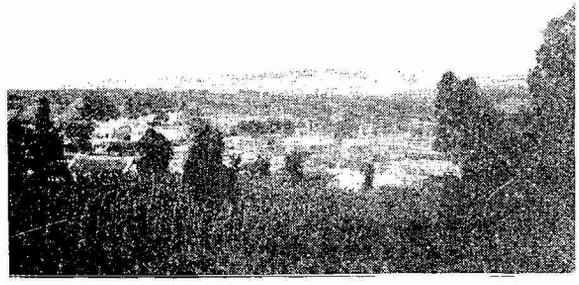
*Continued from Page 1.*

things not produced there. Coal although very little developed, is plentiful, particularly in Chihli, Shansi, Honan, Hunan, Kiangse and Szechuen. Iron is known to exist in substantial quantities, at least sufficient to form a basis of industry and supply a considerable portion of China's growing needs. Other metals exist, but probably not on so extensive a scale as sometimes stated.

These raw materials form a sound basis for industrial growth, but more particularly so when coupled with the huge man-power available in China.

For thousands of years the Chinese have been an industrial people. Their manufacturies are varied and in some cases surprisingly large in accumulated bulk, considering that only within the past few years has a beginning been made in departure from the home or family industrial practices. Modern machines and power-driven factories were introduced into China by Western people practically within the past thirty years, although a very little was done previous to that. However, it is within the last ten years that the greatest strides have been made.

China has long been an important market for cotton, yarns and piece goods. Consequently inasmuch as cotton is grown in the country it is quite natural that cotton spinning mills take the first rank in the



A Fertile Valley Scene in Kirin Province, North China. Nearly Every Place in China Resembles Some Place in America. This Might Be in Montana.

modern industries up to date. Some weaving and knitting is done also.

The silk industry is indigenous to China. Steam filatures have come into use, particularly in the Shanghai district. Very little power-driven spinning or weaving is done. Improved man-power looms are in use which perhaps is a step toward motor-power looms eventually.

Flour milling is probably the most widely distributed of the modern industries. There are said to be about eighty mills in China located in the Yangtze Valley, and as far north as Harbin, Manchuria.

Shipbuilding and engine works are an important industry. Although most of them are foreign owned or controlled, yet Chinese labor is utilized. There are a number of small Chinese plants which mark a business of building, outfitting and repairing steam launches, motor-powered boats and small coasting steamers. The Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works (Naval Yard) is one of the very largest plants in China, which does a commercial business. Last year the Kiangnan Dock completed four 10,000 D. W. ton ships for the U. S. Shipping Board, the largest vessels constructed in China.

Scattered all over China there are numerous small iron works and machine shops, equipped with machine tools, some of them power-driven. The Han Yeh Ping Iron and Steel Works with its associated coal and pig iron plants, is the largest Chinese industry of its kind.

*Continued on Page 5.*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***Consulting and Construction Engineers***

Blast Furnace Plants
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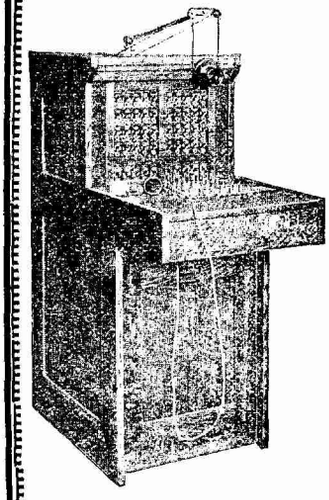
## Kellogg Magneto Switchboards for Profitable Operating



Code No. 11 B

1 Generator Circuit.
1 Night Alarm.

No. 11 B—50 line capacity, wired as follows:
50 lines, combined drops and jacks (5 per strip) as specified.
8 cord circuits, single or double supervision with or without repeating coils, at specified.
1 operator's set, suspended or breast plate type transmitter as specified.
1 Generator Circuit.
1 Night Alarm.

No. 12 B—100 line capacity, wired as follows:
100 lines, combined drops and jacks (10 per strip) as specified.
12 cord circuits single or double supervision with or without repeating coils, as specified.
1 operator's set, suspended or breast plate type, transmitter as specified.

*Prompt shipments on all orders*

*Use is the Test*

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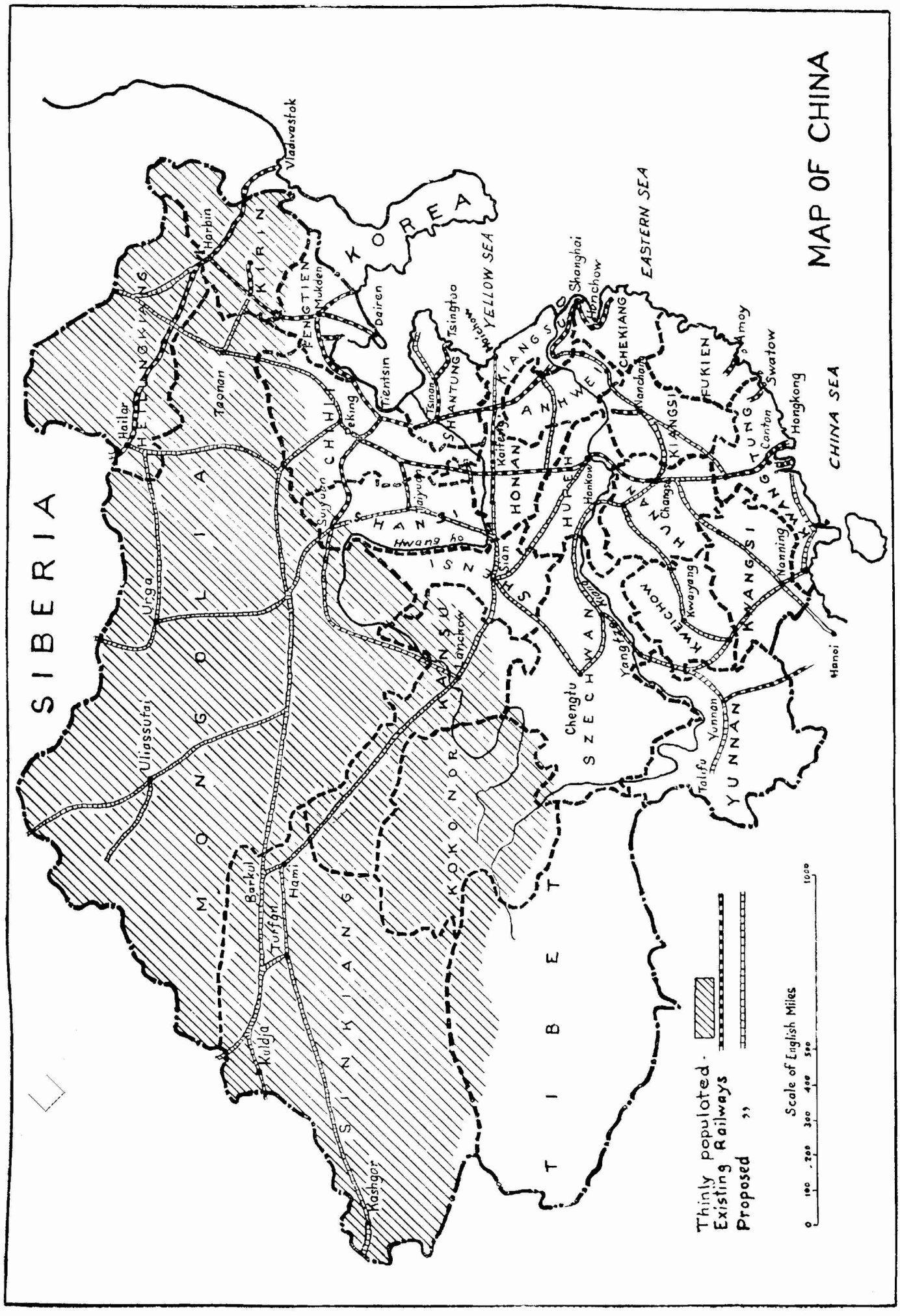
FAR EASTERN BRANCH
No. 62 KIANGSE ROAD, SHANGHAI
Factory and General Offices, Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.
*Builders of High Grade Telephone Equipment for 25 Years*


MAP OF CHINA
SIBERIA
MONGOLIA
KOREA
YELLOW SEA
EASTERN SEA
CHINA SEA
TIBET
Vladivostok
Harbin
Hailar
Tagnan
Mukden
Dairen
Tientsin
Peking
Tsinan
Tsingtao
Shanghai
Nanchang
Foochow
Amoy
Swatow
Canton
Hongkong
Hanoi
Urga
Ulassutai
Barkul
Turfan
Hami
Kuldja
Kashgar
Suiyuan
Kalgan
Taiyuan
Hwang ho
Sian
Hankow
Changsha
Kweiyang
Yunnan
Talifu
Chengtu
Yangtze
Nanning
Thinly populated
Existing Railways
Proposed ,,
Scale of English Miles
0 100 200 300 400 500 1000

*Continued from Page 3.*

Coal mining is an industry of growing importance. The Chinese have mined coal for hundreds, probably thousands of years in a primitive fashion. The few mechanically equipped foreign plants have set an example and now there are several Chinese coal mines operated with machinery.

Electric light and power plants and water works, particularly the former, are pretty well scattered all over China. There are meat-packing and egg-processing plants. In addition there are numerous small industries, both Chinese and foreign, using machinery, in some cases power-driven. In comparison with the size and population of China the industrial showing is not large. No more than a start has been made. Nevertheless it is a substantial start. For instance, in Shanghai alone there are thirty-eight cotton mills and the textile industry there furnishes employment to approximately 250,000 people.

*Economic Progress*

Well organized transportation, banking and commercial facilities are essential to a sound economic development of China's agricultural and other resources, as well as to industrial growth. We find that a start has been made in these activities also. Modern transportation facilities, banking and commercial organization were brought to China by the foreigners. Not that the Chinese were lacking in these things, but their methods require readjustment to the machinery age.

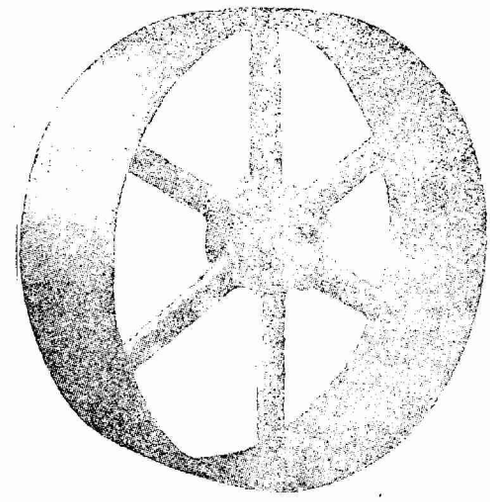
At first the Chinese opposed these innovations, then passively accepted, but recently have begun to take hold of the new instruments themselves. There have been mistakes, poor management, and even failures a plenty, but nevertheless progess is taking place. Most of the 6,500 miles of railways in China have been built under the direction of foreigners, but several hundred miles were constructed by the Chinese. They are managing some of the lines, not without mistakes, but gaining experience. Foreign capital and experience will be needed for some time to come, but eventually there will evolve a Chinese Railway System.

Small beginnings have been made in motor bus operation and a few motor roads are being built. There are several important Chinese steamship companies operating chiefly in the domestic trade. There are several large Chinese foreign style banks of national dimensions, and a large number of such banks of local influence scattered through the country. They, also, have made mistakes, but have survived in most cases and are making real progress—modern Chinese bank buildings are prominent in such cities as Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow and Canton.

Chinese merchants and shop keepers have a world-wide reputation as shrewd business men. Within the past ten or fifteen years, Chinese with foreign experience have organized several large commercial emporiums such as the Wing On, Sincere and Sun Company department stores, comparable to similar institutions in cities of three to five hundred thousand population in America. Some of them have developed wholesale buying departments and in certain lines have gone into the manufacture of their goods. More recently a few Chinese business houses have organized along Western lines and entered foreign trade.

The fact is, that a start has been made all along the line. In some cases a substantial, well-founded beginning has been achieved—in others a start only—success still being more or less in the balance. Not infrequently foreigners doing business in China develop excessive pessimism. Things are all wrong

*Continued on Page 9.*

*Cast Iron Pulleys are Superior to others for power transmission.*

Power Transmission Machinery includes shafting coupling, hangers, pillow blocks, pulleys, friction clutches, belt tighteners, floor stands, quill drives, and, also, rope transmission equipment.

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Write or call for full particulars. Our engineers are always prepared to co-operate in making the best possible selections.

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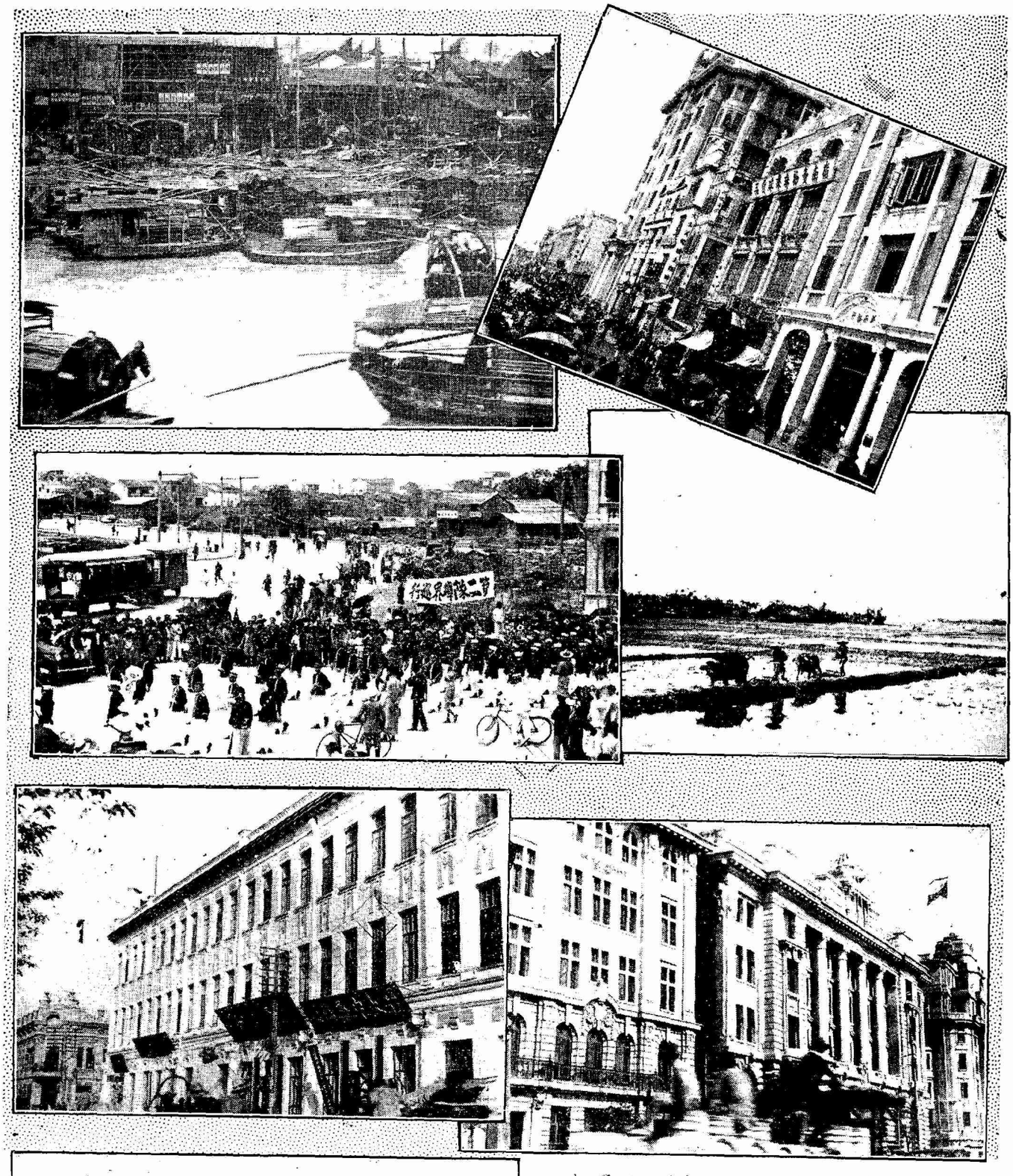

In Canton (pictures at top) until the recent period of progress came, lack of thoroughfares forced transportation on the river and its system of canals, where thousands of small boats or sampans were used. But now modern buildings grace the principal streets such as the Bund and auto buses and motor cars carry people through the city over beautiful paved thoroughfares. People of the West have an idea that all Chinese live by rice farming not realizing that in such cities as Fuchidien (pictures above at left) in Heilung Kiang province streets have much the appearance of Western city thoroughfares or that in treaty ports (picture above) such as Shanghai business blocks are composed of rows of modern business structures, and that in North China instead of flooded rice fields (picture at right in center) one finds broad fields of wheat, soya beans, millet, kaoliang Luckwheat, peanuts, potatoes and tobacco (picture at left).

# THE KIANGNAN DOCK & ENGINEERING WORKS

SHIPBUILDERS—BOILERMAKERS—DOCKOWNERS

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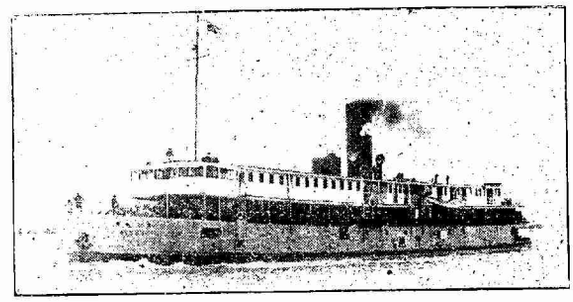

Twin Screw Passenger & Cargo Steamer Specially Designed and Built for the Upper Yangtse Service between Ichang & Chungking

**Dimensions:**

| | |
|---|---|
| Length | 206'—0" |
| Breadth | 31'—0" |
| Draft loaded | 8'—0" |
| Mean Speed at Official Trial | 15.6 Knots per hour. |

This steamer is the tenth vessel of the well-known "Loong Mow" class built by the Kiangnan Dock, and the fifth built for Japanese interests.

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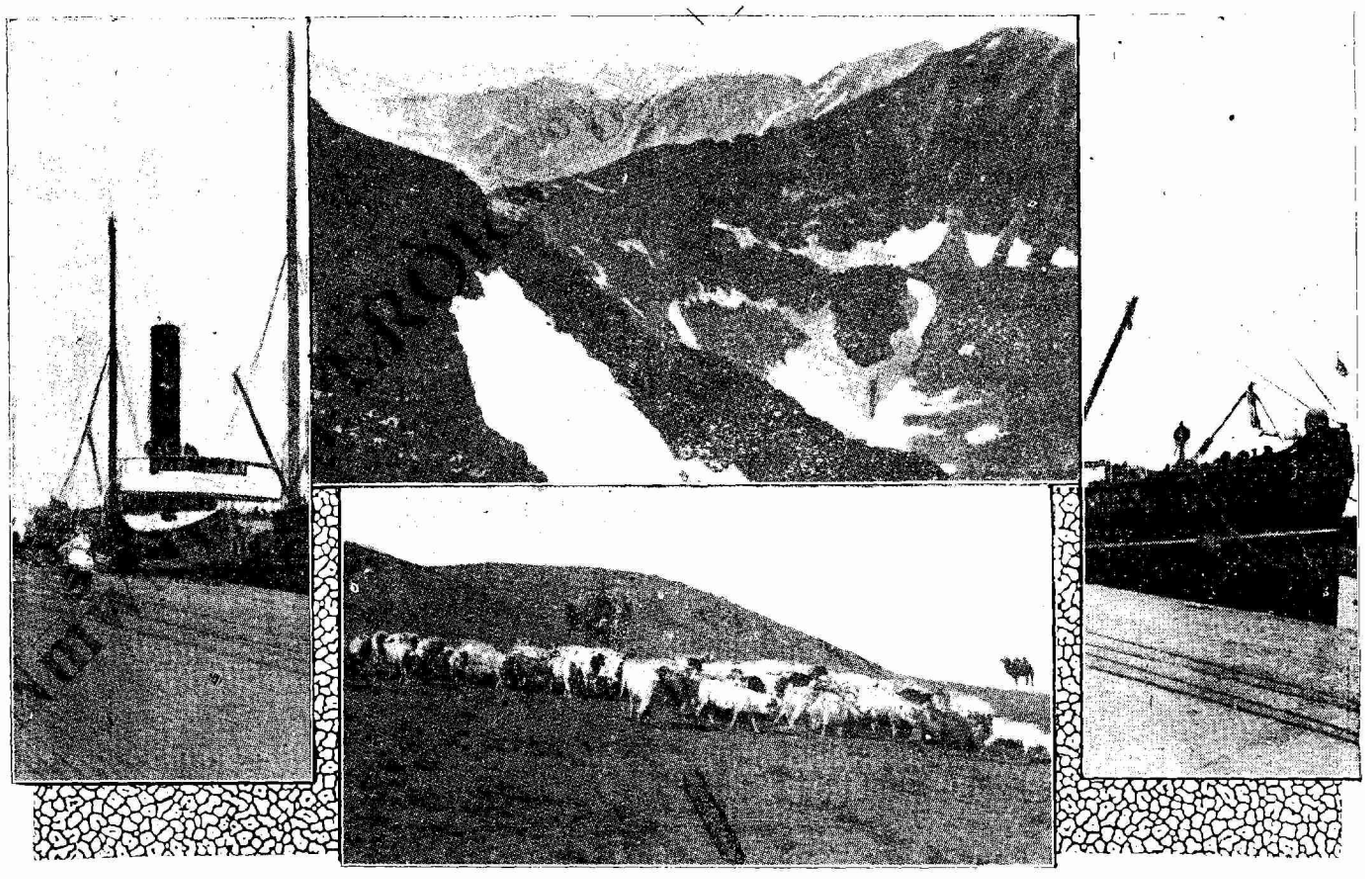
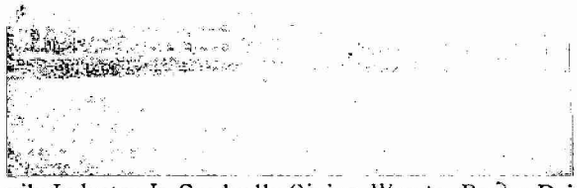


(Left and Right) Boats Unloading Cargo at the Modernly-Constructed Piers of Tsingtao. (Center Above) China Is Mountainous—In the Eastern Portion the Mountains Are Not Large, but in West China They Rise to Ten and Twelve Thousand Feet—Some Peaks Being Twenty Thousand Feet or More. (Lower Center) China Has a Large Undeveloped WEST in Manchuria and Mongolia. Some of It Is Desert—Much of It Is Good Sheep and Cattle Country.

*Continued from Page 5.*

and never can be right, etc. Yet under their noses real progress has taken place. The foreigners' interest in China trade may gain most by taking a constructive, helpful, sympathetic attitude towards the Chinese in this trying period of their industrial and economic renaissance. Such an attitude does not necessitate a blind, impractical optimism which would obscure a practical understanding of things as they are, but on the contrary, it requires a clear but broad vision of the situation, an appreciation of the trend of events rather than falling into the error of making mountains out of the events themselves which are incidental to large movements and changes taking place in connection with China's readjustment to the requirements of modern machinery and commercial civilization.

In the following series of articles *The Weekly Review* proposes by pictures rather more than text to portray the Industrial and Economic activities in China, in an effort to aid its readers to gain a broader perspective of the trend of events in this old, New Country.



Family Industry Is Gradually Giving Way to Power-Driven Machinery. One of Thirty-Eight Cotton Mills at Shanghai Operating Altogether about Three Million Spindles. The Textile Industry at Shanghai Employs about 250,000 People.

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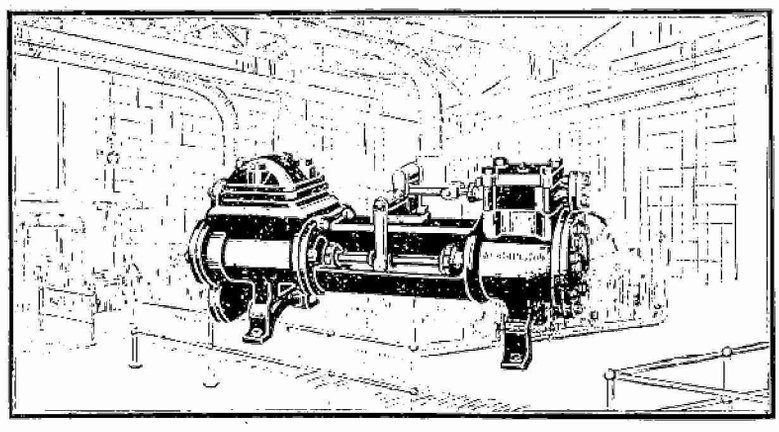
Steam, Power, Centrifugal and Water Works Pumps. Air Compressors and Vacuum Pumps. Condensers, Oil and Gas Engines. Meters. Mining, Rock-crushing and Cement-making Machinery. Water Wheels, Filter Presses.



**Worthington Pump & Machinery Corporation** *Established since 1840*

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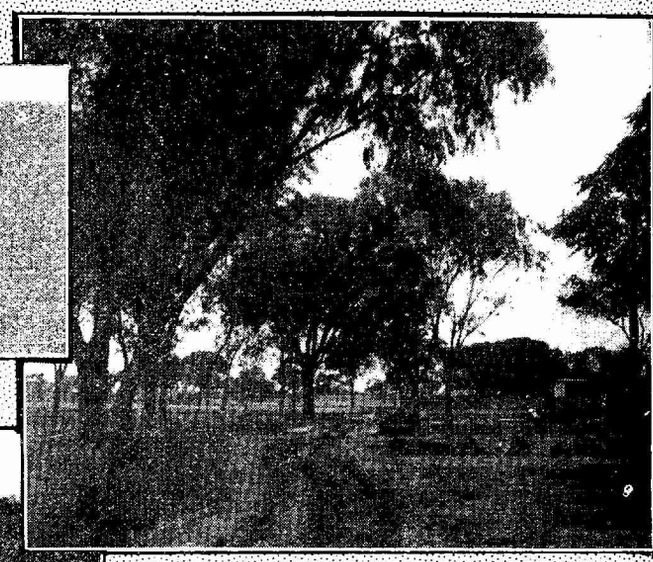
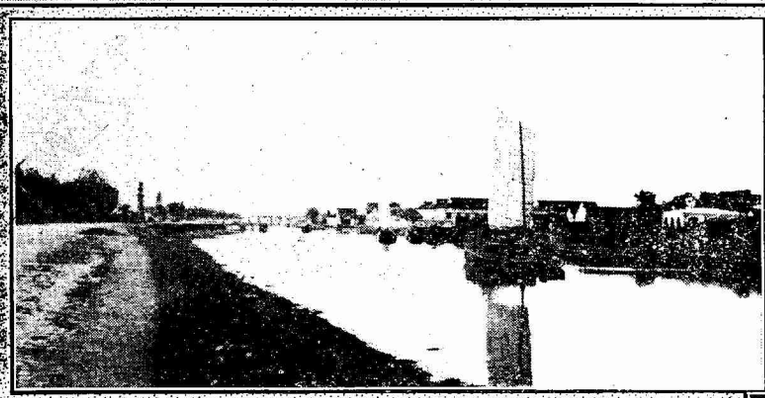
*Agents for China:*
**Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.**



EXTENSIVE areas (see upper left photo) are suitable to farming hardy grains, etc., but await railways to make them available. Even now Chinese farmers are moving out and taking up farms. Perhaps a thousand or twelve hundred miles of motor-roads (small photo to the left) have been built within recent years. It is a small start but the Chinese are beginning to talk "Good Roads." China has the reputation of possessing no roads. In the North there are thousands of miles of roads like this (see photo above) some of them two carts wide. Near Tungchow about 70 miles from Shanghai (large photo to the left) there are about 300 miles of roads approximately 30 miles of which are hard surfaced. In the Del a countries canals take the place of roads (lower left photo) but in this place near



Tungchow a motor road has been built alongside. Canton is famous for its narrow streets but this (lower right photo) is a sample of what is taking place in that city which is rapidly becoming modernized.

# Textile Amelioration

In view of the present state of the Cotton-Industry in China and comparing it with the development this industry has taken in other countries, for instance in Japan and India, the day cannot be very remote when ***Textile-Amelioration*** (i. e. bleaching mercerizing, printing, finishing) by latest methods and modern machinery will find its way into China. Cotton-Spinning in China has made rapid strides during the last decades, but, unless Chinese industrials are going to stop midway in their efforts to build up a national industry in China which would mean leaving the field to foreign products, it must go further now and introduce these modern metnods o Textile-amelioration, for as everywhere else, it must be conside ed that also in China the consumer is becoming more fastidious.

Those Cotton Mills that take the first-hand in Textile-Amelior.tion therefore will gain the greatest advantage ; and for this reason we have prepared for the coming campaign and, being convinced that Chinese wish to keep their Mill up-to-date, we beg to submit the following offer :

We are representing

**GEBAUER Machine-Works,**

the well known German Manufacturer, who nearly 50 years ago was the first to introduce Textile-Amelioration-Machinery and has gained world-wide fame in this specialty. GEBAUER can claim the great advantage in his favour of not only building this kind of machinery but also of having opened his own Amelioration-Plant. In the latter he employs more than 1000 workmen and uses the machines of his own invention, which, having been constantly improved by experience, are now those that work most economically. Economy in this sense also means: Competitive prices for the machinery and its giving full satisfaction to purchasers.

Thus prepared and with a view to the future development of this industry in China, we beg to inform that our Technical staff has been augmented by the ***Textile-Expert, Mr. WEISS.*** Mr. WEISS has a thirty years' experience in Cotton-Amelioration. After having been employed for many years both in the Machine-Factory and in the Amelioratian-Plant of GEBAUER in Berlin, he went to India to instal and manage a Plant for bleaching, dyeing and finishing 25000 lbs. of cotton yarn and sheeting per day.

By this experience Mr. WEISS is not only able to decide what procedure of bleaching, mercerizing, dyeing, printing and finishing should be adopted in each case but also to instruct the workmen and make them aquainted with the machines, both with regard to the treatment of lose cotton and cotton yarn but also of the woven cloth.

Our object is to ask interested companies ***to accept the services*** of our Mr. Weiss. No matter whether your company has formerly ordered Machinery from us or will do so in the future, Mr. Weiss is always at your disposal ***free of charge.*** No matter whether you wish to do away with drawbacks in your plant or only to get general information about Textile-Amelioration, Mr. Weiss is both ready and able to help you.

We invite you to make an appointment for Mr. Weiss to call on you.

If you are interested we shall be pleased to supply on application printed material including a list of those machines that are built by GEBAUER as specialty, also the names of a few of those Amelioration-Plants in Japan and India that have been supplied with Gebauer Machines, Catalogues, etc.

中國現在之棉織事業較諸已發展之日本印度等國相去雖遠而親求進步如漂白染色印花上漿等術則用最新法及最新式之機器尚矣十餘年來中國紡績事業之進步雖速而免半途輟止仍用舶來品者莫妙於設一全國工藝機關以最新之染織術紹介全國各埠而不致消貨者過於苛求也

紗廠者乃染織之起點不得不毅力進行以圖競爭於未來之商戰諸君不以此言爲河漢者請用最新式之紡績機敝行現爲德國著名 Gebauer **捷鮑廠駐華** 經理該廠創辦以來五十餘年於茲矣當造紡績染織等機聲譽卓着名揚四海不但專造機器幷且自辦染織工廠雇用工人千餘均用自製機器富有經驗而且省工務使購者滿意也

該廠特派素有經驗之漂染印漿當門家 Mr. Weiss 佛驅君爲駐華工程主任以謀中國日後工業之發展佛君經營漂染印漿事業已有三十餘載並在栢靈 **GEBAUER** 廠機械部染織部服務數年曾代印度建設漂染廠每日能漂或染棉紗及細布二萬五千磅

佛君不但精於漂白染色印花上漿等技並能指導工人如何能慣用該機以及處置棉花棉紗織布等事

各寶廠行號無論以前曾向小行定過機器或以後欲向小行定機者請向佛君接洽概不另取費用如欲規劃新廠者佛君均可前來臂助

各寶行廠如欲詢問 Gebauer 捷鮑廠所造機器之特色並欲知印度日本等處已用該廠之機器詳情者請函示爲幸

# CARLOWITZ & CO.

禮和洋行

SHANGHAI

# 中國實業之進步觀

## 總論（第一）

夫中國政治上之擾亂政黨中之紛爭軍閥間之相傾乃由中國傳出之新聞告知全世界矣載中國人民品性及生活狀況之書籍出版者頗衆皆可購而讀之中國奇妙建築與乎特異風俗人情美國各大著名報館莫不好以所攝照像刋諸報端或撰評論而論之著作家之著書立說凡論東方問題者咸集中於中國一隅俾世人知中國之衰耶興耶或列於世界之萬國沐耶

此一副寫眞圖其背後有一景係極關重要者卽中國茲時正在力圖發展中要知此等發展狀況遲早之間或可脫離任何勢力威壓未始非他日合理穩固政府中之主要份子也蓋十年以來中國境內物質上實業上與乎經濟上之種種進步業已肇端個中消息非但不明中國時事者罕知究竟卽僑居中國者多未全曉今日中國實在若何狀況中本報宏獻長篇論說廣附畫圖照片描摹實業經濟兩方面之進行其於无聲息中開拓改變中華民國商戰機會上之用武地盤凡關高深專門學術上之敘述及資料等一概從略本文係屬概論故所登圖畫照片悉寫大概情形凡關係有勢力之事業及商戰機會上者亦概附焉

中國較阿美利加大陸合衆國更大世人无不知其面積之廣實過於美之幅員六分之一惟此說難免世人之誤會豈知中國之繁庶區域惟佔全國版圖三分之一與一半間耳卽東南一部分縱有水道供給轉運之便其東三省（滿洲）蒙古新疆青海及甘肅西部組成中國之大西部此大西部中有偌大之機會在焉此機會爲何卽一切未經開闢之利源地皆有所謂地廣人稀類如五十年或七十年前美利堅之大西部西藏不在此範圍內者係其地勢太高之故而所異者億萬强有力而勤奮之華人擁候於其他各省之中一俟鐵路道路建築成就各省通行後彼等未有不爭先遷徙者矣中國大西部中蓄牧之牛羊種植五穀凡國所需重要資料莫不俱備並有大木料之利藪煤炭及五金之富藏及實質上可計量之種種礦產取之不涸夫中國人烟稠密區域內之農產物品頗衆與合衆國所產生者相等間有數種產品美國雖有中國尙付闕如而煤炭一物開採雖未十分興旺但其數量甚多其盛產之省如直隸山西河南湖南江西四川是也鐵質產生中國境內其數足供實業基本上之需要及全國大部分之日長需求其他金類亦有產生惟其數有時不及外間所傳之豐富云云

以上種種原料爲實業發達之健全基本如以中國境內龐大人力相互提携此語豈虛誇哉

數千年來中國人民素稱勤奮製造品本衆多中有碩大无朋之件竟令人驚駭者實泥古不化也惟近年來方離家庭實業上之習慣而新式機器及裝電引機之工廠於茲三十年中已由西人輸入中國但近今十年間之進步實非常迅速

中國已成爲棉花棉紗及疋頭之重要市場因國內產棉之廣紗廠事業幾普全國是爲今日實業界中首屈一指之事業而紡織工廠亦漸次創辦

絲業乃中國之土產汽機絲廠業已推行上海一隅尤衆機器紡織之法倣行極少茲所用者乃改良之人力繅機抑卽倣行機器紡織之導線乎

麵粉機廠爲新式實業中最普遍者據云在揚子江流域中北至哈埠滿洲設廠約有八十處云

造船汽機工廠爲一重要實業資產泰半外人所有雇用華人工作而華人所創之小工廠甚衆經營造船裝配並修理小汽船馬達汽船及小江輪等事業

江南造船廠船塢爲中國境內最大造船廠中之一兼營商業去年該塢爲合衆國航運部承造四隻一萬噸之船隻自中國造船隻以來以此爲最大

總觀中國之小鐵廠及機械作場不可勝計個中器具全備並有電引機者而漢冶萍鋼鐵廠並其附屬煤鐵小練廠等爲中國最大實業之一種

開採煤礦漸成一重要之實業千數百年前華人已自開採法甚簡陋嗣由外人建設機器工廠開礦機關遂漸次成立華人效之故有數華商煤礦已悉用機器工作矣

電燈電廠水廠其中以電燈尤著均已普立於中國境內矣裝肉廠製蛋廠間或有之復有難以計數之小資本實業均用機器工作焉以中國幅員之大人口之衆兩相比較所云種種實業豈可謂大彼實業眞在起點耳例如祇就上海一隅而言棉質工廠共有三十八家而紡織業一界雇用工作人數計有二十五萬之衆云

欲圖中國農業上實業生機上及其他利源上之健全經濟發展須有組織完善之運輸機關及金融上與商務上之種種便利以上活動又有端倪新式運輸便利金融與商務上組織乃由外人輸入中國華人非无是項設備但彼素有之法須經改造至機械式時代而已

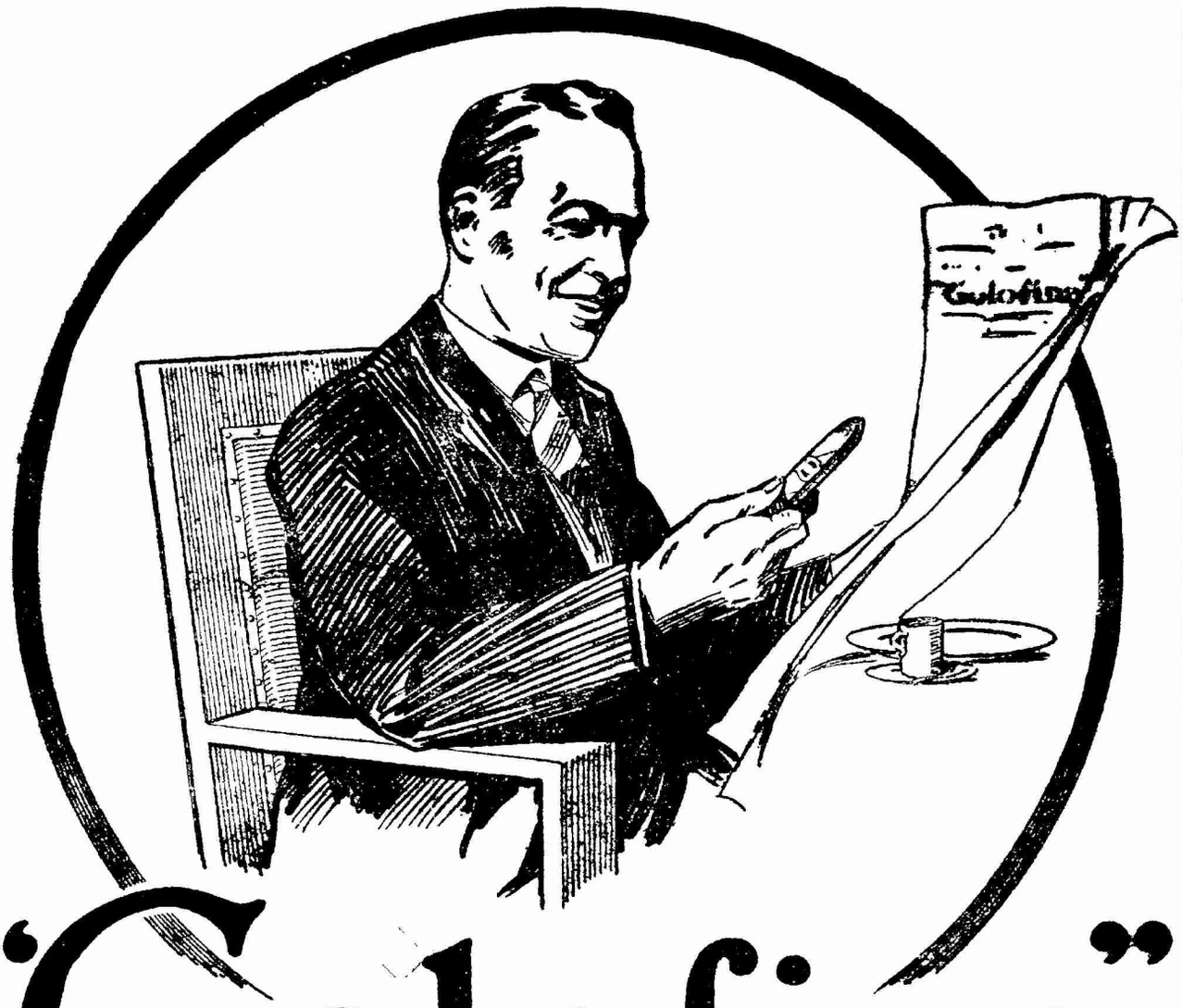
華人起初反對是項改革後漸贊同而近來竟自取而執掌焉於管理上雖不无謬訛處且失敗者甚衆然而進步已得之矣中國境內六千五百英里鐵路泰半已經由外人監督造竣其中數百英里由華人建築之及華人管理之數線雖有謬點可尋然而閱歷因是已得之矣此今日情形也至於將來需用外資及外國人才之期同時恐中國鐵路制已進化矣

運用長途汽車稍見發端汽車路線正在舖設今有數家中國重要汽船公司其主要之營業惟在國內而已中外式之大規模銀行亦有數家焉而諸如此類之銀行爲地方上有名望者創辦遍國皆是個中亦有不入正軌者然泰半得成立而生實際上之進步如新設之中國銀行之屋宇已巍巍建築於上海天津漢口廣州一帶矣

中國商人店東在世界上有精明營業家之聲譽近十五年間華人以國外之閱歷組織大規模之市場如先施永安等百貨商店可與美洲繁庶城市中之百貨商店遙遙映輝其中數部分已擴充經營舊售而復有數部分其貨品已自行製造矣最近更有中國屋宇照西式營業佈置而經營國外貿易者

質而言之各業均在發動之中有在開端上已計劃完全實力充足者有方在發動者多少成就尙未可預卜有老於商情之外人在中國營業頗抱悲觀以中國事業均謬誤而無一是等意爲慮然在彼等鼻息之下已成眞實進步當茲試驗時期華人實業經濟中與外人利益在中國商業上可獲最優祇須以建設維護與同情之態度對待華人可矣惟斯態度毋含吝盲不經練的樂觀致礙通曉事情中之眞相蓋余所謂之態度適與此相反係須含對待局勢上之清明闊大眼光辨別各事進行趨向不可誤入糾紛叢中以兗治絲益紊之慨要知此中大舉動與大改變攸關中國改造以新式機器與商務文化之需求也

以下各篇本報不以文而以畫描寫中國境內實業經濟活動俾讀者于斯新舊參半國內種種事實上之趨向得見較廣之遠景云

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# The Murder of Charles L. Coltman by Chinese Soldiers

*(Editor's note—December 27. Word was received that the U.S. State Department will stand squarely back of U. S. Minister Schurman in Peking. The course of action to be taken is not certain but it is understood a payment of indemnity and punishment of officials responsible for shooting will be insisted upon.—December 24. Other later developments in the Coltman incident show that the Chinese government on December 24, appointed a special commission of investigation consisting of Chih Yi-yung and Colonel Sung Yi-hsiang on behalf of the Minister of War and of Huang Tsung-fah and Colonel Hu Kuo-ying on behalf of the Waichiaopu, who have proceeded to Kalgan to confer with the Tutung of Charhar, General Chang Hsi-yuan.)*

The Coltman incident at Kalgan has occupied the peak of interest in news during the week and important developments concerning action by the Chinese as well as the U. S. government in a summarized form is recorded herewith.

Charles Coltman, sole proprietor and manager of the Mongolian Trading Company, an American firm organized by him with the specific purpose of developing trade between Mongolia and China, was fired upon by four Chinese soldiers while proceeding North from Kalgan, on Tuesday, December 12 in a motor car containing silver currency to be used in business in connection with his firm. The bullet passed through his shoulder and lodged in his spine and Mr. Coltman was rushed to the Peking Union Medical Hospital where he died, on December 15, following an operation. There were four motor cars in the entire party, one driven by a Mr. Wooden, two by Chinese drivers and one by Mr. Coltman, accompanied by S. Sokobin, American Consul at Kalgan, who was sitting beside him.

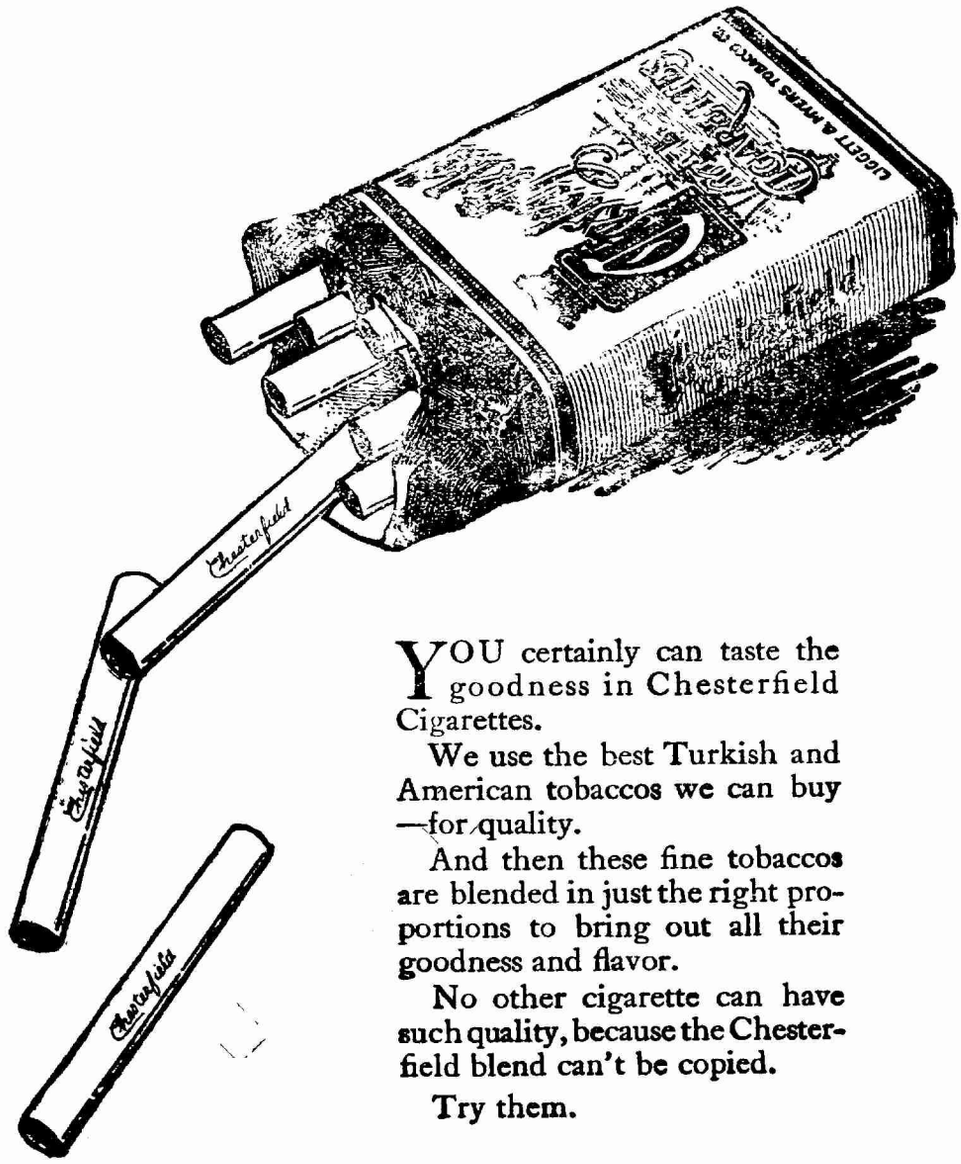
Mr. Coltman is a member of an old American family, a long time resident in China. His father Dr. Robert Coltman has been for many years representative of the Standard Oil Company in Peking, which company young Coltman was also connected with, at one time in Hankow. He was thirty-one years old. According to information given out at the time of the formation of his company he had a misunderstanding with Chinese officials over the right to run motor cars from Kalgan to Urga. He succeeded in establishing his right and was the first foreigner to undertake motor transport on a commercial basis across the Gobi Desert. Formerly associated with him was M. Mamen, who later left the firm making Mr. Coltman sole proprietor. Mr. Coltman is survived by a wife and son, by his father and mother, Dr. and Mrs. Robert Coltman, and a sister and brother, who departed this Fall for a trip to America by way of Suez.

Following the murder of Mr. Coltman, Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, American Minister to China, Peking, made a visit to the Waichiaopu in Peking to inform them of the affair and the Ministry gave out a public statement: ——"The Chinese government learns with regret of the wounding and subsequent death of Mr. Coltman, an American citizen, and is taking immediate steps to investigate the case with a view to its satisfactory settlement." At this time no definite demands had been made by the American authorities, the four soldiers who did the shooting, were not placed under custody.

More recent reports of the incident have been reported in the various papers of North China along with their various comments.

While the American Legation at Peking demanded a thorough investigation of the shooting of Mr. Coltman, they were obtaining all the evidence possible to transmit to Washington whereupon it was expected the State Department would decide what stand was to be taken in the matter, the Legation from that time on acting only upon instructions from Washington. Various rumors have it that the U. S. government would take the stand that Mr. Coltman was wholly within his rights on starting for Urga with an automobile containing silver currency to be used in regular business. It was stated that the Sino-American commercial treaties are said to grant Americans the right to take money to the interior under such circumstances, and to have a priority over such local orders as the Chinese government may issue, according to a report in the *North China Star*. Further comment in the *Star* said at that time it had not been satisfactorily settled at the American Legation that Mr. Coltman was shot after he had stopped his car at the command of the Chinese soldiers at Kalgan, the engine being shut off and Mr. Coltman prepared to argue the point with the sentries.

"He had arranged to go with a companion to Urga and to take with him $10,000 in silver, the exportation of which was prohibited by China in retaliation to the Urga Soviet's ban on the exportation of silver from Mongolia. Mr. Coltman's cars were stopped by the sentries who ordered

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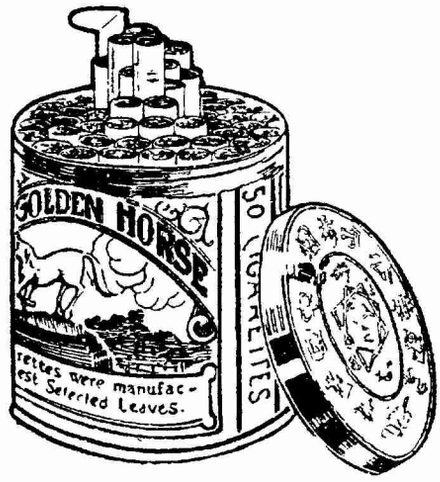


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them to take no silver out of Kalgan. The American consul who was with Coltman went to the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs and told him the Americans were within their rights and so to instruct the guards.

"The Commissioner apparently did notify the guards. Coltman had arranged to start his car after stopping at the barrier but to stop again if so ordered by the soldiers. All this was carried out and Coltman was shot just after the car stopped."

The *Asiatic News Agency* gave the following Chinese version of the Kalgan shooting in the *North China Star* of December 17. (In the absence of General Chang Hsi-yuan, the Tutung or military governor in Paoting, the following report came from the Kalgan tax office):

"Owing to the scarcity of specie or dollars in Outer Mongolia, the Mongols in collusion with villainous Chinese have been in the habit of exporting dollars to Mongolia by various unlawful methods. The Sino-Mongols used to pay as high as twenty or thirty percent insurance to daring foreigners for exporting specie to Urga.

"After the declaration of independence by Outer Mongolia with the assistance of the Russian Reds, General Tien Chung yu, the former Tutung, issued orders, prohibiting the exportation of silver dollars to Urga, with the exception of one hundred dollars which might be required by the travellers for personal expenses and this prohibition was widely circulated among both the foreign and native population and traders. This rule is still strictly enforced by General Chang Hsi-yuan within the Chahar special administrative area."

On these grounds the report states that the Chinese officials in accordance with the regulations wished to inspect the contents of the car and the American stated he would accept responsibility if allowed to pass without inspection. Following this an argument ensued and the Chinese guards did not fire until threatened by Mr. Coltman with his revolver and fired only in self defence. Firing only to show they were armed, according to the report.

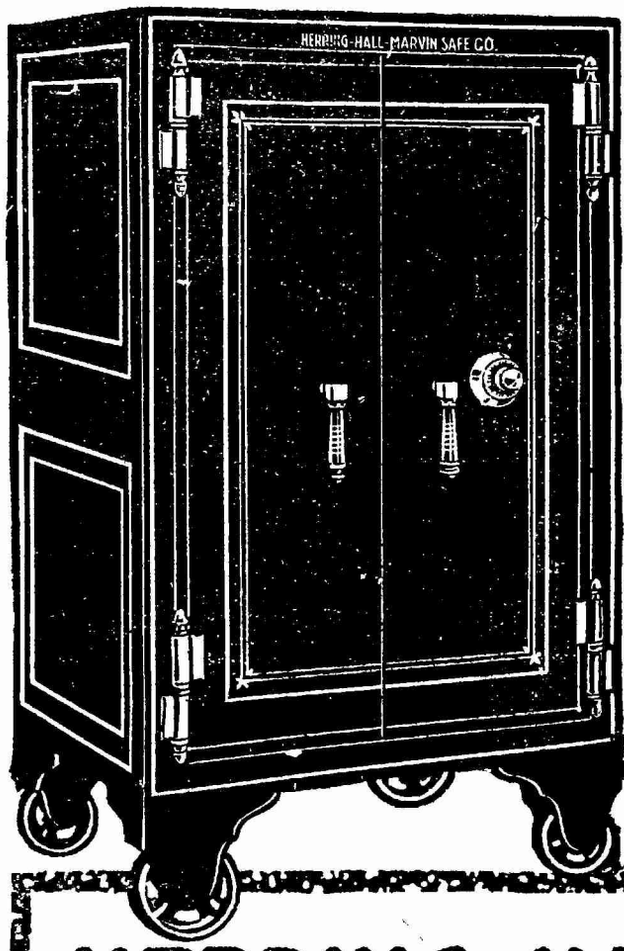
On December 16, a cable was sent to the State Department at Washington, and a note handed to the Foreign Office in Peking. On Thursday following that, a personal call was made by the American Minister at Peking on Dr. C. T. Wang, Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, to inform the Chinese government of the death of Mr. Coltman. According to the report of the *Chung Mei News Service* in the *Peking Daily News* of December 18, the following is the details of the actual happenings at Kalgan:

Mr. Sokobin, American Consul at Kalgan who was with Mr. Coltman at the time of the shooting incident, was accompanying him to the outer customs barrier to attest to the fact that Mr. Coltman and his Chinese drivers were duly licensed to proceed to Urga with silver. Mr. Sokobin stated they were allowed to pass the first gate, but it was at the second barrier that the announcement was made that no silver could be taken out. Since they had their passports, and had never heard of the ruling, they protested and were told by a Chinese official this was due to the fact that the mandate had just been issued that morning. Mr. Sokobin, thereupon returned to Kalgan to see the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs and explained to him the purpose of the silver was for the use of Mr. Coltman's firm.

"He pointed out to the Commissioner that since Kalgan was a treaty port, it was not within the power of any one there to impose such a regulation on an American citizen and consequently he stated that the cars would leave for Urga adding that he was willing that the Chinese in the cars be inspected but not the Americans. This was all done in person and Mr. Sokobin did not merely telephone as has been erroneously reported. He then asked the Commissioner to advise the officer at the customs barrier of what he had said. It is not known whether that was done or not.

"When they returned to the barrier there was nothing said by the sentries. The other three cars got off first and were much ahead of the car driven by Mr. Coltman and in which the American Consul was riding. They were too far off to hear the sentries' command to stop, which was given after the last car had gone a few yards. That Mr. Colman had stopped his car before the shots were fired is evidenced by the fact that the bullet caused a complete paralysis of his lower limbs and had the car been under way it would have run wild after he was hit.

"The outstanding points seem to be that the cars had the proper passes, which had been already accepted at the first barrier, that the whole case was presented in person by an American official to the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs before the cars left the second barrier, that the sentries made no effort to detain the cars a second time and made absolutely no comment when they started off, and finally that the volley was fired, or at least the fatal shot, after Mr. Coltman's car had come to a halt and the others were far beyond it, so far in fact that they did not realize the accident had happened and went right on."

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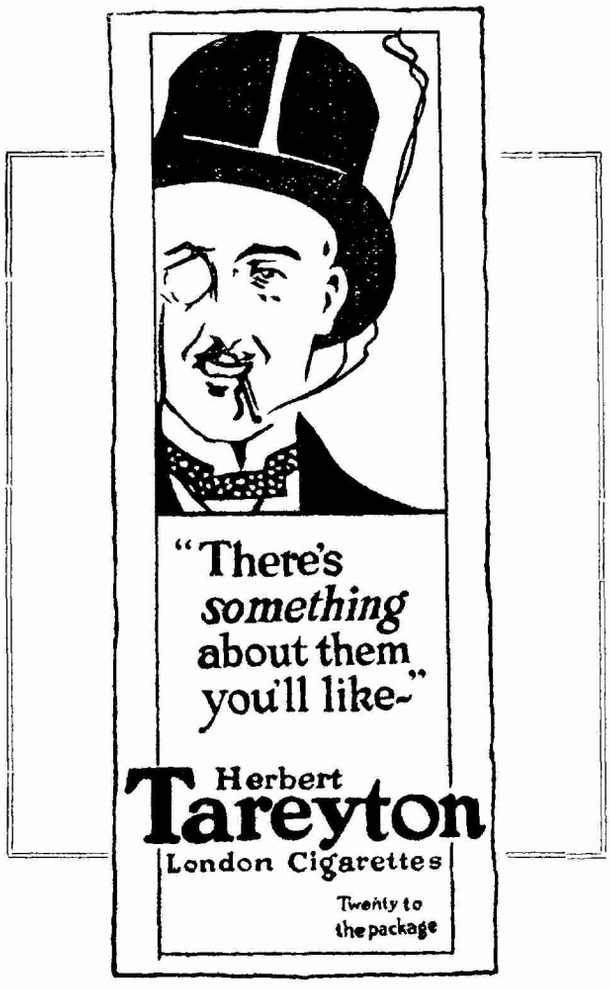


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An interesting sidelight on the incident was a special meeting of the American Chamber of Commerce in Tientsin at which the members objected to the attitude expressed in editorial comment in the *North China Star*, the American paper edited and published at Tientsin. A letter was drafted wherein the members did not accept the alleged pro-Chinese attitude as expressed by the *Star*. The Chamber also stated that whereas the *Star* was the only American newspaper published in North China, they feared the views published might be interpreted as the views of the American Chamber of Commerce, and to avoid misunderstanding of this nature and to make clear their views they met and approved the following resolution:

"Be It Resolved that this Chamber records its disapproval of the conciliatory attitude adopted by the *North China Star* in this connection, that it advocates the strongest protest possible and approves of all publicity being given to its views and that in furtherance thereof it directs that copies of this resolution be forwarded to the American Associated Chambers of Commerce for transmission to the State Department, to the American Legation in Peking and to the American Consul in Kalgan, and that in addition thereto the resolution be given local publicity."

The American Chamber of Commerce in Tientsin and Peking passed resolutions condemning the murder of Mr. Coltman and the Shanghai Chamber is said to have the matter under consideration. The Peking American Chamber held a meeting to discuss steps to be taken in the Coltman incident and while no definite decision was reached at this meeting a note was later addressed to the American Legation which included the following resolution:

"*Resolved* that the American Chamber of Commerce in Peking, deploring the loss of Mr. Coltman to the American business community in China, beg to express to the American Minister their appreciation and approval of his prompt and firm action regarding both the murder of Mr. Coltman and the murderous attack on the American Consul by Chinese soldiers."

A similar approval of this resolution was also voted upon by the American Association of North China at Peking, on December 21. In discussing this resolution strong sentiment was expressed over the outrage and strong desire by all was felt to back-up the action of the American Legation to the last degree, when the cold facts are considered in the case—that of an American citizen being brutally murdered and an American official, known to be such by the soldiers, was fired upon and it was merely a stroke of fortune that he did not lose his life also.

The *Shanghai Times* of Monday, December 25, carried the following news story of the incident particularly as regards the military governor's attitude at Kalgan in connection with it:

"The Charhar Tutung's efforts to justify the murder of Mr. Coltman are not only flimsy but they are reprehensible in that he shows plainly his disregard for foreign life. They show plainly that the murder of Mr. Coltman was unprovoked. I say this upon my own responsibility, based upon information that has come into my possession. Mr. Coltman had a reputation for being a trader who knew how and with whom to do business. The fact that he was doing business with Mongolian firms that the Bolsheviks desired to fail aroused their ire. It was at the suggestion of the Reds that the Charhar Tutung forbade the exportation of silver into Mongolia, for the Reds sought a complete monopoly of the Mongolian trade, particularly in the fur business. How much, if any money, the Reds paid the Charhar Tutung for his rule, which was never broadcasted, I do not know, but knowing the calibre of the Tutung, I am convinced that he did not issue his quiet edict for the sake of sweet charity or because of his love for the Bolsheviks.

"Coltman knew of the influence the Reds had over the Tutung, but he was determined to continue trading with the firms at Urga with whom he had long association. He was determined that the gateway to Mongolia should be kept open, as provided in treaty regulations. And his determination cost him his life, although he was slain in the most cowardly fashion by guards who began firing upon him when his car was but a few feet from them.

"The only inference to be drawn from the tragic affair is that "someone" was after Coltman because of his commercial intrepidity, that "someone" arranged for the shooting when it was ascertained that he intended to leave for Urga. When the entire affair is simmered down, it will probably be found that Bolshevik gold paid his assassins or their superior officer at least. This statement is made not with an idea of dragging the Reds into the tragic affair but because of information in my possession showing that Coltman had thrice been warned by Russian military officials not to cross into Mongolia, which, of course, the Reds now consider part of Russia.

"In the meantime, all Kalgan-Urga business on the part of foreign firms is at a standstill, the firms waiting to see what stand the American Legation will take on the Coltman shooting. A Russian employee of an American firm—his name is Ignatieff and he represents Messrs. Glushanuk and Silberbut—tells me that the Chinese military authorities not

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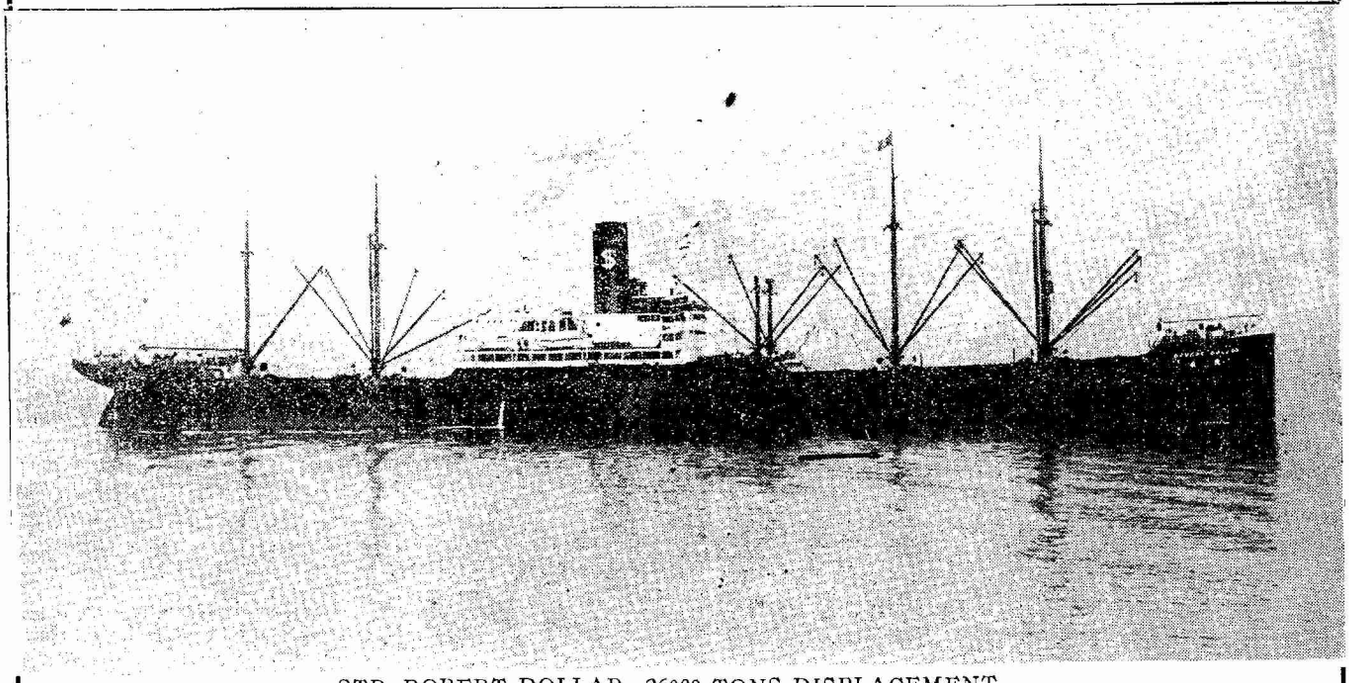

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only intend to enforce their unauthorized embargo on silver exports to Urga, but that they are placing more soldiery along the Kalgan-Urga road with orders to search all foreign-owned or foreign-operated motor-cars. Mr. Ignatieff returned from Urga to Kalgan the day after Mr. Coltman was shot and he knows whereof he speaks. He tells me that these Chinese guards are now stationed as far north of Kalgan as Pong Kiang, a telegraph station, 200 miles from Kalgan.

"The continuance of foreign commercial activities in Kalgan now depends solely upon the firmness of the American Legation in handling the Coltman shooting affair with the Chinese authorities. Much will depend, so far as foreign life and property are concerned in China, on what the American State Department, through Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, will say and do. The increasing disregard of foreigners by the Chinese military has reached a point when it is high time to let foreigners know if they are safe in China. The case of Mr. Coltman an American, is of interest to all foreigners."

Consul Sokobin in giving a detailed report of the incident to the American Legation denied all rough treatment of the Chinese as well as any firing on the guards at Kalgan, according to a report appearing in the *Peking Leader* of December 23.

The report continues: "In spite of the advice of the Chief of Staff, Mr. Sokobin held firm in his original stand, and moreover beat one of the soldiers, Chiang Chan-kwei. In consequence, he and the Chief of staff went to the office of the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs.

"Mr. Sokobin states categorically that the accusation that he struck a soldier is a lie. Further, the Chief of Staff never appeared at the barrier while Mr. Sokobin was there and Mr. Sokobin did not speak to him that afternoon. As stated above, the officer at the barrier refused to go with the Consul to the Tutung Yamen and the Consul went to see the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs alone."

The report continues: "Upon Mr. Sokobin's return, the driver of one of the cars attempted to drive off by force. Because of the opposition of the guards, who restrained the car, since they had not received orders from their officers to release it. Mr. Sokobin and the driver pulled out their revolvers and fired six shots directly at the guards. In self defence, two of the guards fired and unfortunately one shot struck Mr. Coltman, who was driving one of the cars.

"The facts are that the Consul insisted to the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs that the American cars should be allowed to proceed and that orders to this effect should be given to the military authorities. When Mr. Sokobin returned to the barrier, the cars prepared to start and two of them actually got under way. The fact that they were about to do so was perfectly apparent to the Chinese soldiers as two of the four chauffeurs were obliged to descend to crank their cars, the other two cars having self-starters. The soldiers made no effort whatever to restrain the cars, but, on the contrary stepped to one side of the road. The car driven by Mr. Wooden picked up considerable speed at the start and was soon outside of the barrier. Meanwhile, without a word of warning, or any command to halt, the Chinese soldiers opened fire. Mr. Coltman immediately stopped his car and was shot while the car was at a standstill.

Mr. Sokobin states that he had no revolver and that Mr. Coltman did not draw his. His hands were on the steering wheel from the time the car first started until he was shot in the spine. Neither did Mr. Wooden produce a fire arm, The only firing was by Chinese soldiers.

"Mr. Wooden, upon hearing, after he had proceeded some distance, of the shooting of Mr. Coltman, returned to Kalgan, and it is evidently to his car that reference is made towards the end of the report:—'In addition to the American driver, there were two Chinese merchant passengers. According to the regulations, foreign owned motor cars are not allowed to be used in the carrying trade. The present action of the Americans is absolutely in contradiction to the rule. Earlier in the report it is stated that in the four American motor cars there were three foreigners and eleven Chinese.

"Without entering into a discussion of the right of foreigners to engage in the carrying trade, which subject was not mentioned at the time, it may be pointed out that had the Chinese officials wished to object to the presence of the Chinese in the cars they could have done so at any time between the arrival of the cars at the barrier and their departure, but they did not."

Finally there appears this statement: "What is more, when a Consul leaves a port or city, notice is given in order that due protection will be accorded him. But in this case, the American Cousul not only failed to notify the authorities but lead his countrymen in opening fire on the Chinese Guard.

"As already recorded the last statement is an absolute falsehood. The question of Chinese protection of the Consul on departure from the port of Kalgan scarcely arises, as the Consul had no intention of leaving Kalgan."

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*Pres. Wilson,* S'hai, Feb. 17 (105)

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*Pres. Pierce,* S'hai, Jan. 20 (105)
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*Pres. Madison,* S'hai, Jan. 25 (1)

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**(5) Struthers and Barry**
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San Francisco, Singapore

**(10) Columbia Pacific Shipping Co.**
6 Kiukiang Rd. (4th floor), S'hai, C 463
Y'hama, Kobe, T'tsin, Dairen, Tsingtao, Portland.

**(15) American Trading Company,**
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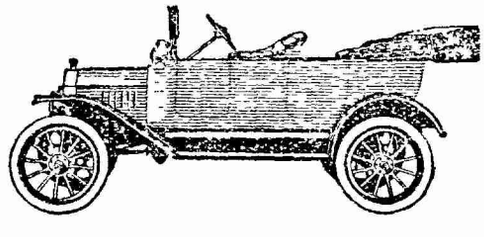


## GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

(Covering the period from Wednesday, December 20 to Wednesday, December 27.)

*December 21.* Counsel for foreign shipping lines files brief in U. S. Supreme Court attacking decision on ruling of liquor on foreign ships.——Large crowd of students and women parade streets in Paris in effort to arouse public sentiment against high cost of living.——Angora government instructs delegation to break off negotiations if satisfaction is not given on proposals with regard to Straits, according to Paris despatch.

*December 22.* Turkey announces acceptance of Allied proposals with regard to passage of Straits except point connected with ship's signalling.——Central Union of Chinese students in Great Britain hold annual meeting.

*December 23.* Impeachments proceeding against Attorney General Daugherty are proceeding despite refusal of other Congressmen, according to Washington report:——British government decides to use future instalments of British share of Boxer Indemnity for purposes mutually beneficial to China.

*December 24.* Paris despatch says French look to Germany for "bit by bit" indemnities and want capital payment rather than annuities.——In connection with recent incident off Murman coast Great Britain sends a warship to Russian waters to protect British fishing vessels.——De Valera Irish leader is shot dead.

## Weekly Cotton Market Report.

*By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son*

*China Cotton.*—We have had a firm market during the past week with prices showing an advance of two taels, this being the first real upward movement for some time past in our market. It is clearly evident at present that sentiment has become more divided and the active manipulations brought into play at times to advance prices seems to indicate that position on the part of up-country Holders has been aroused on the Bull side. Receipts from the interior marts to date are small with no indication of any improvement in the near future. and the demand is fairly brisk for the actual cotton with limited offerings.

From the above it will be seen that as far as the general outlook is concerned, we still consider a high level of prices but we cannot encourage our friends to follow the Bulls too far and would rather advise by buying on good declines. The situation continues to hinge on the developments of the Mid-Americans and Indians, coupled with the attitude of the interior and up-country Holders.

*Yarn.*—As was to be expected we are pleased to chronicle the firm position of the yarn market during the past week, both for new business and for deliveries of the China product. Prices advanced from five to six taels during the interval and at the close, the tendency was firm. Considering conditions generally and the weakness of "Exchange" in particular, the position of the China product is no healthier than it has been for some time past, we therefore cannot see how the price of the local yarn can decline and if there is a change it will be towards improvement.

Liverpool, December 21, 1922.

*Liverpool Market:*—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Middling American, Spot | | 14.98 | Pence |
| ,, | ,, January | 14.34 | ,, |
| ,, | ,, March | 14.19 | ,, |

Market:—*Steady.*

New York, December 21, 1922.

*New York Market:*—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| December | 25.65 | Cents |
| January | 25.68 | ,, |
| March | 26.03 | ,, |
| May | 26.10 | ,, |
| July | 25.85 | ,, |
| Spot | 25.90 | ,, |

Market:—*Steady.*

Bombay, December 21, 1922.

*Bombay Market:*—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Broach, F. G. April/May | Rps. | 466 | per Khandy, |
| Fully Good Bengal, Dec./Jan. | ,, | 335 | ,, ,, |
| Fine Oomra, Dec./Jan. | ,, | 420 | ,, ,, |

Market:—*Steady.*

*Shanghai Market:*—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tungchow, Dec./Jan. | Tls. | 37.50 |
| Shanghai, Dec./Jan. | ,, | 33.00 |
| M-ginned, Dec./Jan. | ,, | 33.50 |
| Taichong, December | ,, | 34.50 |
| Shensi, Spot. | ,, | 36.50 |

**Market:**—*Firm.*

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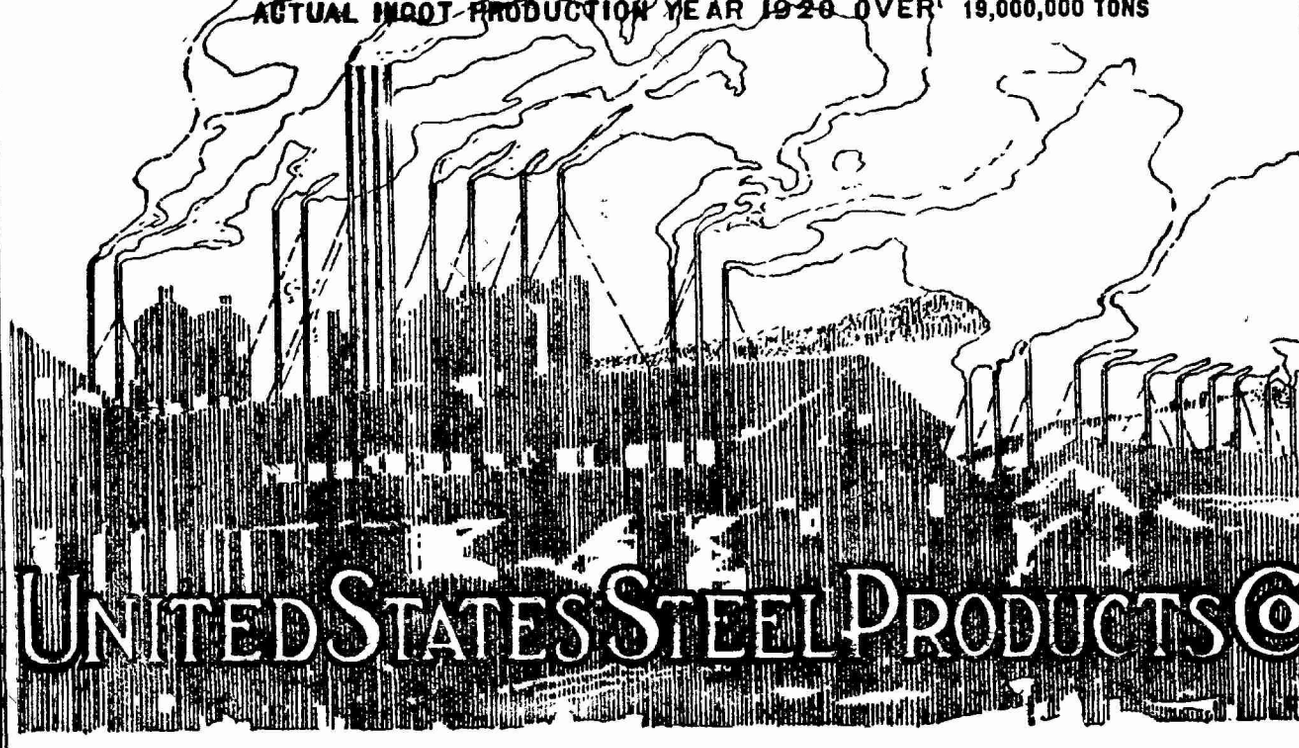

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## British Boxer Fund to Be Used for Education of Chinese in China

A. W. Burkill, chairman of the British Chamber of Commerce in a communication printed in the *North China Daily News* for December 27 announced the decision of the British government to remit the balance of the British share of the Chinese Boxer Indemnity to China for "mutually beneficial purposes." The British share of the Boxer fund amounts to approximately £12,000,000 and although definite plans for the use of the money have not yet been announced, it is expected that it will be used for some extensive plan of educating Chinese young men along British engineering, medical and technical lines in China. Further extensions of Hongkong University may be included in the scheme. British interests in China, according to published statements, are generally opposed to the wholesale education of Chinese young men in the college and universities of England, but favor plans for general practical education along British lines in China.

The decision of the British government to use the balance of their Boxer fund for educational purposes is of special interest to Americans due to a bill which was introduced in Congress at Washington nearly a year ago to remit the balance of the American share of the indemnity fund to China for educational purposes. The American share still due amounts to about G. $15,000,000 and the bill authorizing the President to remit this amount has already passed the Senate and is now pending before the Foreign Relations Committee of the House of Representatives. America was the first nation to remit a portion of this fund to China for educational, purposes the action being taken by Congress about fifteen years ago when G.$10,000,000 was returned. China has used most of this fund for the education of young men and women in higher institutions of learning in the United States.

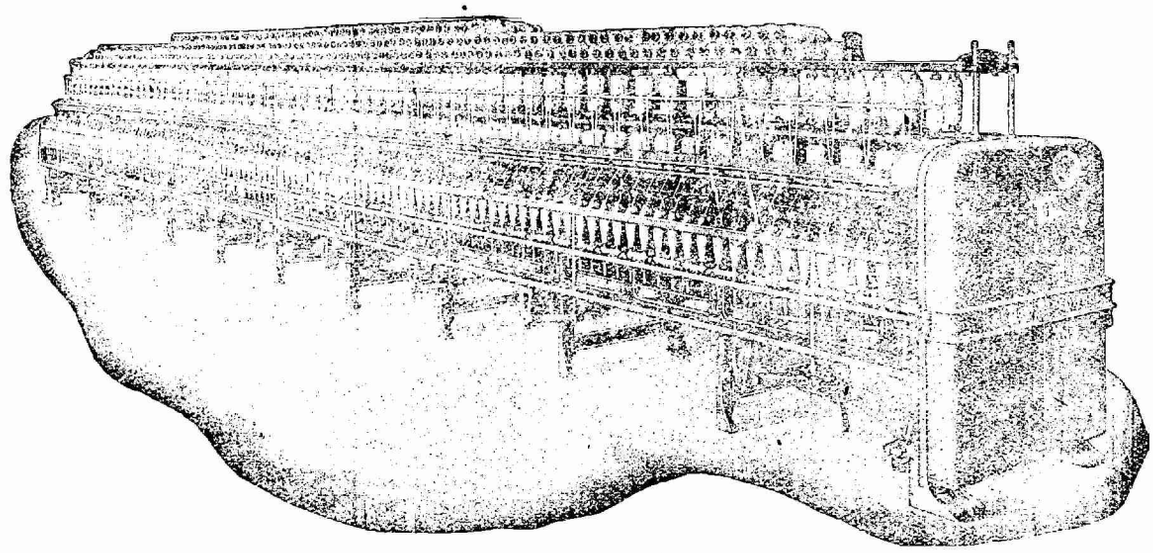
## Foreign Investments in Russian Industries

On the basis of statements by the Soviet government, the *Economiste Europeen* of Paris publishes the following calculation of capital invested in Russian industry by foreign countries prior to the war. The first column gives the amount actually invested, classified by countries from which the capital was sent. The second column gives the Soviet statement as to the portion of such investments which had been "nationalized" by the Soviet itself. The sums are in gold rubles, at the rate of (G.) 51 cents per ruble:

| | Invested | Nationalized |
|---|---|---|
| France | 731,746,600 | 648,089,700 |
| England | 507,479,800 | 500,563,500 |
| Germany | 441,593,200 | 317,475,500 |
| Belgium | 321,602,500 | 311,812,500 |
| United States | 117,750,000 | 117,750,000 |
| Holland | 35,486,700 | 30,456,700 |
| Switzerland | 33,479,100 | 31,606,700 |
| Sweden | 23,779,300 | 16,647,700 |
| Denmark | 14,737,700 | 14,537,700 |
| Austria | 7,550,000 | 5,900,000 |
| Norway | 2,300,000 | 2,300,000 |
| Finland | 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 |
| Italy | 2,106,200 | 2,106,200 |

Classified by industries in which such investments of capital had been made, the same statement shows that out of a total foreign industrial investment of 2,242,974,110,000 Soviet rubles, 834,320,100,000 was placed in the mining and metallurgical industry, 392,709,600,000 in metal-working establishments, 259,430,900,000 in city property and structures, 237,200,000,000 in banking establishments, 192,494,000,000 in the textile industry, and the rest, in smaller amounts, chiefly in chemical industry and general manufactures.

# COTTON MILL MACHINERY



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*Agents in China*


### Chinese Government Accepts Terms of U. S. Post Office

According to an announcement of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States at Washington, the Chinese Government has accepted the terms of a Post Office money order convention with the United States effective January 1, to replace the U. S. Postal Orders issued through the U. S. Postal Agency in Shanghai which is to be discontinued on January 1. It has also been announced that a parcels post agreement on the same line has been effected. Although no definite details are known, it is understood that China has refused to accept a suggestion from the U. S. government regarding a reciprocal postal agreement for first class mail similar to agreements now in effect between the United States and Canada, Great Britain and several countries of South America.

### Senator Pittman Would Transfer China's Debts to U. S.

Senator Pittman of Nevada who proposes to keep the silver dollar reserve of the United States Treasury "in action" by loaning about 80,000,000 ounces of this silver to the government of China inaugurates a movement that may be even more significant than he anticipates.

This transaction should augment the friendliness that already exists between both countries, it will represent no actual expense to our government but it will supplement a proposal that has been made several times by statesmen in China.

This proposal covered the suggestion that as China was burdened by the large debt which it owed European nations, particularly Great Britain and France, that it would welcome the transfer of this obligation to this country, the amount to be offset against the debt which the Allied European countries apparently find so difficult to pay this country.

More advantageous terms were offered to this country for the assumption of this debt which would really make more realizable the total amount due from Europe.

Great Britain still dominates the trade of China and to the exclusion of other countries.

The suggestion of the Chinese statesmen, if carried out, would place this country on a more secure business foundation in its relations with that country.—*From the Finanical Review N. Y.*


# North China Star

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## Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, December 20th, 1922.

*By Maitland, Fearon and Brand*

Exchange:—Since this day last week the London price of silver for spot delivery is down $\frac{1}{16}$d. to 31 $\frac{7}{8}$d., the price for forward delivery at 30 $\frac{15}{16}$d. is $\frac{7}{16}$d. down, the difference between "spot" and "forward" is now $\frac{9}{16}$d. The official rate for T/T on London has followed forward silver and at 3/0 is 1d lower than last week. Our Exchange Market has ruled steady the week, due principally to the demand for early money and as high as 3/0 $\frac{3}{4}$d was given for cash delivery to-day. On these terms forward rates have also been steadied and 3/0 $\frac{1}{4}$d was offered for March delivery. There is very little genuine cover offering and the undertone can hardly be called firm. The apparent strength in rates appears to be local and of a temporary nature.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows :—

Sycee and Bar Silver .....Tls. 28,651,000 a decrease of Tls. 2,984,000.

Chinese and Mexican Dollars..... $ 35,970,000 a decrease of $ 1,730,000.

Estimated value Tls. 54,549,000 as against Tls. 42,555,000 held at this time last year.

| † | Average rates for November | Thursday Dec. 14 | Friday Dec. 15 | Saturday Dec. 16 | Monday Dec. 18 | Tuesday Dec. 19 | Wednes. Dec. 20 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Bk's selling rates** | | *opening closing* | *opening closing* | *opening closing* | *opening closing* | *opening closing* | *opening closing* |
| T/T London | 3/2.106 | 3/1 | 3/1 | 3/1 3/0 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3/0 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3/0 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3/0 |
| D/Dtts. ,, | — | 3/1 $\frac{1}{8}$ | 3/1 $\frac{1}{8}$ | 3/1 $\frac{1}{8}$ 3/0 $\frac{5}{8}$ | 3/0 $\frac{5}{8}$ | 3/0 $\frac{5}{8}$ | 3/0 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| 4m/s ,, | — | 3/1 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 3/1 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 3/1 $\frac{1}{4}$ 3/0 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 3/0 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 3/0 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 3/0 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| T/T India | 239.933 | 231 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 231 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 231 $\frac{1}{4}$ 228 | 228 | 228 | 224 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| T/T France | 1040.385 | 1010 | 995 | 980 970 | 925 | 925 | 945 |
| T/T N Y. | 71 067 | 71 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 71 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 71 $\frac{1}{2}$ 70 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 70 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 70 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| T/T H'kong | 75.010 | 75 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 75 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 75 $\frac{1}{4}$ 75 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 75 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 75 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 75 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| T/T Japan | 68.183 | 69 $\frac{1}{8}$ | 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 68 $\frac{1}{8}$ 69 | 69 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 69 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 69 $\frac{1}{8}$ |
| T/T Batavia | 185.231 | 181 | 183 | 182 $\frac{1}{2}$ 180 | 180 | 180 | 177 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| T/T Straits | 74 058 | 76 | 78 | 78 77 | 77 | 77 | 78 |
| **Bk's buying rates** | | | | | | | |
| 4m/s B/L. Cred. D/A | 3/3.606 | 3/2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3/2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3/2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3/2 | 3/2 | 3/2 | 3/2 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 4m/s ,, D/P | —— | 3/2 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 3/2 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 3/2 $\frac{3}{4}$ 3/2 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 3/2 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 3/2 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 3/1 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| 6m/s ,, D/A | 3/4.106 | 3/3 | 3/3 | 3/3 3/2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3/2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3/2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3/2 |
| 4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P | 1,090 385 | 1060 | 1045 | 1030 1020 | 975 | 975 | 995 |
| 4m/s N.Y. Lc. | 74.567 | 75 | 75 | 75 74 | 74 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 74 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 73 |
| 4m/s ,, Docs | — | 75 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 75 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 75 $\frac{1}{2}$ 74 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 74 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 74 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 73 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.

| | Dec. 14 | Dec. 15 | Dec. 16 | Dec 18 | Dec. 19 | Dec. 20 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Bullion.** | | | | | | |
| *London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence. | 30 $\frac{15}{16}$ | 30 $\frac{15}{16}$ | 30 $\frac{7}{8}$ | 30 $\frac{7}{16}$ | 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 30 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| ‡N.Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure) | G. $ 64 Jan'y | G. $ 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ Jan'y | G. $ 62 $\frac{3}{8}$ Feb'y | G. $ 62 $\frac{5}{8}$ Feb'y | G. $ 62 $\frac{1}{8}$ Feb'y | G. $ 62 $\frac{1}{4}$ Feb'y |
| **Shanghai** Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch ..... | Tls. 335 20 | Tls. 334 70 | Tls. 337 40 | Tls. 337 70 | Tls. 338 00 | Tls. 337 00 |
| **Shanghai** Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch) | 111 00 | 111 00 | 111 00 | 111 00 | 111 00 | 111 00 |
| **Shanghai** Mexican Dollars per $100 | 72 8625 | 72.8625 | 72 90 | 72.8375 | 72.8875 | 72.8625 |
| Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney) | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ % | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ % | 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ % | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ % | 4 % | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ % |

*Closing Price in London for Previous day.
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank of England rate of discount | 3 % | London on Paris | T/T 62.86 |
| Bank of France rate of discount | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ % | London on Germany | T/T 28500 |
| London open Market rate of Dis. 3 m/s. | 2 $\frac{9}{16}$ % | New York on London | T/T 463 $\frac{3}{8}$ |
| ,, ,, 4 m/s. | 2 $\frac{5}{8}$ % | Bombay on London | T/T 1/4 |
| ,, ,, 6 m/s. | 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ % | Hongkong on ,, | T/T 2/2 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| | | Yokohama ,, ,, | T/T 2/0 $\frac{15}{16}$ |

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| China Book Exchange, Grand Hotel de Wagons Lits | Peking. |

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| | | | |
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| | | Western Hotel | Canton. |

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# New Books and Publications

## Democratic Education in China

*Tendencies toward a Democratic System of Education in China. By Chai-Hsuan Chuang, Research Scholar in Teachers' College, N. Y. C. Commercial Press, Ltd., Shanghai. 1922. Pp. 176.*

THIS treatment of recent educational tendencies and progress in China is printed in convenient and attractive form, in a blue paper cover, and though it seems to have been prepared partly for the information of readers in the West it should prove useful to those in China who are interested in the question of a national system of education. The book begins with a discussion of the historical background of Chinese education and describes some of the changes that are coming about in Chinese education today. Especially interesting are the facts given in regard to the changes in industry which are tending to weaken the clan system in Chinese society, and so to supplement certain of the changes which modern education seeks to bring about. It would be a satisfaction if the same could as certainly be said of the causes tending to break down foot-binding. But here is a task for Chinese education to set itself to if the purpose of a democratic system of education is to be realized.

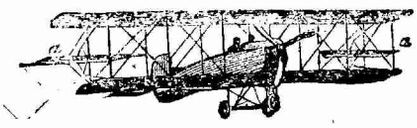
An account is given of the progress of organized education under the Ministry of Education and under the Provincial Educational Associations. There are statistics also of the increase in the number of schools in the various provinces. Attention is called to the Conferences that have met in China in recent years and the advances made through their encouragement of language reform, co-education, the boy scout movement, athletic meets, and the study of educational methods. An account is given of the Teachers' College at Nanking as an example of a normal college at work. The last chapter but one treats of Solving the Language Problem, a subject upon which much has been written, but upon which it is our impression there is too great an indifference on the part of most Chinese educators and students. The task of "creating a new culture" is not for a few but should have the efforts of all who teach, in whatever capacity. There is an enormous need today for teachers who will understand the business of teaching in its largest sense, not as in the past as if it consisted in instruction alone, but in the effort to find a contact with the pupils in all their activities. The increase in normal schools, and the interest in such a movement as that of the boy scouts, are signs of progress in this respect. So too is the introduction of manual training in a few institutions—an example one would like to see more widely followed.

This book is written in a careful and scholarly manner, with annotations and a bibliography, and it should be useful in libraries as a supplement to Dr. Kuo's "The Chinese System of Public Education", published in 1914. The references to contemporary Chinese periodicals and publications should be useful to the student of present cultural tendencies.

D. R.

St. John's University, Shanghai, Dec. 7, 1922.

Can you tell the names of different parts of an aeroplane?



You know the great value of a good dictionary for your office, your school, and your home. . . . . It is the best instructor for both young and old, and no good office, school, or home can afford to go without it.

The Commercial Press, Ltd. is going to publish in May, 1923

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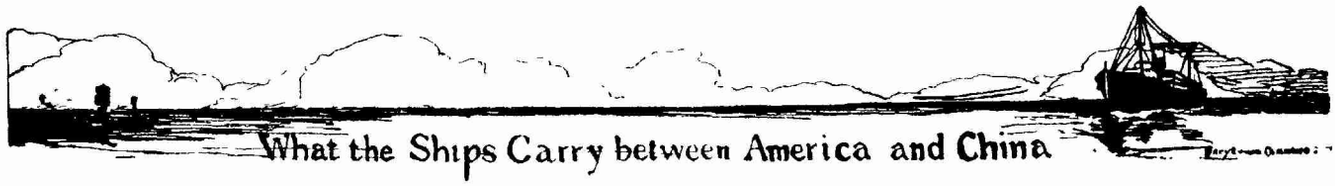

# What the Ships Carry between America and China

## Returns of the Shanghai Customs

*(Kegs Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds, Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls., Customs Rate Now, T s. 1.20 equal Gold $ )*

*S. S. President Madison*, from U. S. A., November 21.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton, Yarn-dyed.... | Yds. | 2,100 |
| Paper, Cardboard ..... | Pls. | 14 |

*S. S. President Wilson*, from U. S. A., November 23.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton, Raw, Bls. 100. | Pls | 375 |
| Brass Scrap, Old..... | ,, | 513 |
| Iron Bars ..... | ,, | 2,689 |
| Apples Fresh..... | ,, | 50 |
| Beans..... | ,, | 10 |
| Butter ..... | ,, | 24 |
| Canned Asparagus .... | ,, | 32 |
| Canned Fruits..... | ,, | 146 |
| Cheese ..... | ,, | 28 |
| Fruits, Dried ..... | ,, | 78 |
| Ink, Printing..... | ,, | 17 |
| Leather, Calf ..... | ,, | 2 |
| Leather, Sole..... | ,, | 141 |
| Leadfoil & Tinfoil, Mixture | ,, | 536 |
| Milk Condensed .. | ,, | 1,376 |
| Milk, Evaporated..... | ,, | 512 |
| Macaroni ..... | ,, | 28 |
| Onions ..... | ,, | 150 |
| Paper, Cardboard..... | ,, | 249 |
| Hitch ..... | ,, | 1,232 |
| Raisins..... | ,, | 13 |
| Soda, Silicate of..... | ,, | 251 |
| Canned Fish..... | Doz. | 352 |
| Canned Meats ..... | ,, | 147 |
| Canned Vegetables .... | ,, | 836 |
| Lemons, Fresh..... | Pcs. | 16,500 |
| Motor-cars ..... | ,, | 8 |
| Cigarettes .....Mille | | 80,300 |
| Chocolate ..... | Lb | 3,174 |
| Treasure, Silver Bars Hk. Tls | | 82,273 |

*S. S. President Cleveland*, November 27.

To Honolulu.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tea, Black, Hankow.. | Pls. | 4 |
| Canned Meats.....Doz. | | 140 |

To San Francisco.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Silk, Raw, Re-reeled: | | |
| White, other Ports, Bls. 30. ..... | Pls. | 30.24 |
| Silk Pongees, Honan .. | ,, | 34.28 |
| Tea, Green: | | |
| Gunpowder, Ningpo.. | ,, | 330 |
| Tea, Scented other Ports. | ,, | 15 |
| Feathers, Duck ..... | ,, | 137 |
| Walnuts, in Shell ..... | ,, | 1,344 |
| Walnuts, Kernels .... | ,, | 400 |

To Baltimore.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bristles..... | ,, | 45 |

To Boston.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Feathers, Goose..... | ,, | 101 |

To Chicago

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Silk, Raw, Filature: | | |
| Wild, other Ports, Bls. 40 ..... | ,, | 40 25 |
| Tea, Green: | | |
| Gunpowder, Ningpo.. | ,, | 264 |
| Feathers, Duck..... | ,, | 97 |
| Walnuts, Kernels ..... | ,, | 103 |

To Kansas City.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tea, Green : | | |
| Gunpowder, Ningpo .. | Pls. | 240 |

To St. Louis.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tea, Green: | | |
| Gunpowder, Ningpo.. | ,, | 299 |

To New York.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Silk, Raw, Re-reeled: | | |
| White, other Ports, Bls. 20 ..... | ,, | 20.28 |
| Silk Raw Steam Filature : | | |
| White, Shanghai, Bls. 385 ..... | ,, | 380.36 |
| Yellow, Hankow.... Bls. 8..... | ,, | 7.58 |
| Yellow, other Ports Bls. 10 | ,, | 10.00 |
| Silk, Raw, Filature : | | |
| Wild, other Ports, Bls. 64 ..... | ,, | 64.23 |
| Silk, Raw, not Filature : | | |
| Wild, other Ports, Bls. 5 | ,, | 4 98 |
| Silk Cocoon Strippings: | | |
| Shanghai, Bls. 25 ... | ,, | 83.82 |
| Silk Pongees, Honan .. | ,, | 34.49 |
| Silk Pongees, Shantung | ,, | 31.48 |
| Bristles..... | ,, | 356 |
| Chinaware, Coarse.... | ,, | 18 |
| Chinaware, Fine..... | ,, | 36 |
| Feathers, Duck..... | ,, | 231 |
| Hair, Human..... | ,, | 105 |
| Skins, Cat ..... | Pcs. | 257 |
| Skins, Goat, Tanned .. | ,, | 240 |
| Skins, Goat, Untanned. | ,, | 385 |
| Skins, Lamb..... | ,, | 19,698 |
| Skins, Lynx..... | ,, | 180 |
| Skins, Marmot..... | ,, | 24,306 |
| Skins, Wolf..... | ,, | 676 |
| Skin Mats, Dog..... | ,, | 5,001 |

*S. S. Taiyo Maru*, November 30.

To San Francisco.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Silk Pongees, Shantung. | Pls. | 3.70 |
| Tea, Green: | | |
| Gunpowder, Ningpo.. | ,, | 206 |
| Feathers, Goose ..... | ,, | 29 |
| Walnuts, Kernels..... | ,, | 234 |

To New York.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Silk, Raw, Re reeled: | | |
| White, other Ports, Bls. 60..... | Pls. | 60.82 |
| Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: | | |
| White, Shanghai, Bls. 10. | ,, | 9.82 |
| Silk, Pongees, Honan.. | ,, | 6.91 |
| Silk Pongees, Shantung | ,, | 3.58 |
| Bristles..... | ,, | 43 |

*S. S. Iyo Maru*, from U. S. A., November 24.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Flour, Wheat..... | Pls. | 24,738 |
| Timber: | | |
| Softwood, Clear.....Sup. ft. | | 69,347 |

*S. S. Eastern Sailor*, December 2.

To Portland.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton Waste..... | Pls. | 398 |

Foreign Goods.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cylinders, Empty..... | Pcs. | 304 |


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# Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by

H. F. MacNair, Ph. D.

*Professor of History and Government, St. John's University*

*This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.*

## 1. International Affairs

***Topic 1: The Manchurian Question at the Washington Conference***

Reference: Pp. 131-33

Questions: 1. How does the writer define the Manchurian Question? 2. What is the legal basis of Japan's claims for special position in Manchuria? 3. What is meant by the term "special position"? 4. What is the particular object of the writer in discussing this matter? 5. What effect did the Conference have on the Twenty-one Demands? 6. Why did the Chinese delegation make such an attack at Washington on the 1915 Treaties? 7. Why could not the Washington Conference cancel these treaties? 8. What did the Conference do that was, according to Dr. Fox, almost the equivalent? 9. What is the "sphere of influence idea" referred to? 10. Of what importance in the present position of Japan and China in Manchuria is the treaty of peace between Russia and Japan of 1905?

***Topic 2: Anti-British Boycott in Szechuan***

Reference: P. 145

Questions: 1. Why is the boycott such a popular amusement with the Chinese? 2. Make a list of the boycotts of the past fifteen years. What inferences can you draw from studying such a list? 3. Aside from having a trade significance has this boycott any other? 4. Where is Pienma? 5. What is the meaning of the last sentence in the article under discussion?

***Topic 3: The Murder of Mr. Coltman***

References: P. 150,126.

Questions: 1. Who was Mr. Coltman and what was he doing when he was fired upon? 2. Who was present at the time of the shooting? Of what importance is this? 3. What other anti-foreign outrages are mentioned on p. 150? 4. Discuss the significance of these incidents.

***Topic 4: The First Anniversary of the Washington Conference***

References: Pp. 125-6

Questions: 1. What is the object of this editorial? 2. How has the past year affected the status of Shantung? 3. How has the Japanese position in Hankow been changed? 4. What have the Powers done in reference to their Post Offices in China? 5. What is the status of the Tariff issue? 6. Has the jurist commission come to observe Chinese Courts as yet? Why? 7. What has been done in reference to wireless stations in China? 8. What steps has China taken to disband its surplus soldiers and meet its obligation of the Powers?

## 2. Domestic Affairs

***Topic 1: Chaotic Political Conditions in China***

References: Pp. 126, 127-8, 130, 134, 136, 138, 145, 150, 152.

Questions: 1. What does Mr. Yu think of Pres. Li's ability to rule in China? 2. What do the many changes in the Cabinet in Peking show? 3. Who is now Premier? For how long? 4. Who is proposed as his successor? 5. In what way is this proposed candidate fitted for the Premiership? 6. What is Tsao Kun's position at present? 7. Why is Wu Pei-fu considered as a factor to be reckoned with?

***Topic 2: The Mixed Court Question***

References: Pp. 126-7

Questions: 1. How long has this question been agitating? 2. What is the origin of this Court? 3. What change was made in its administration during the Revolution? Why? 4. What are the legal claims of China on this matter? 5. What is argued as to Chinese merchants' desire to be under exclusive Chinese jurisdiction? What do think of this argument?

## 3. Commerce and Finance

***Topic 1: American Views on Allied Debts.***

References: P. 128-30

Questions: 1. What is the position of the one who gave this address? 2. What criticisms does he make of certain sessions of Nations at Geneva? 3. What reasons does he give for a "certain degree of aloofness on the part of the United States" in reference to Europe? 4. Does this indicate that America is not interested in Europe? Why? 5. What does Mr. Brurton have to say on the matter of cancellation of European debts to the United States? 6. Does he favor this? Why?

***Topic 2: Congressman Dyer's Plan to Study Commercial Conditions in China***

References: P. 130.

Questions: 1. What is the basic reason for Mr. Dyer's return to China? 2. When was he here before? 3. Whom did he meet while in Shanghai recently? 4. What did he have to say in reference to the China Trade Act? 5. What scheme has he apparently in reference to the American portion of the Boxer Indemnity which has not yet been paid? What do you think of this scheme? Reasons? 6. What is the relation of the Open Door Policy to American trade in China?

***Topic 3: China's Unsecured Loans Amount.***

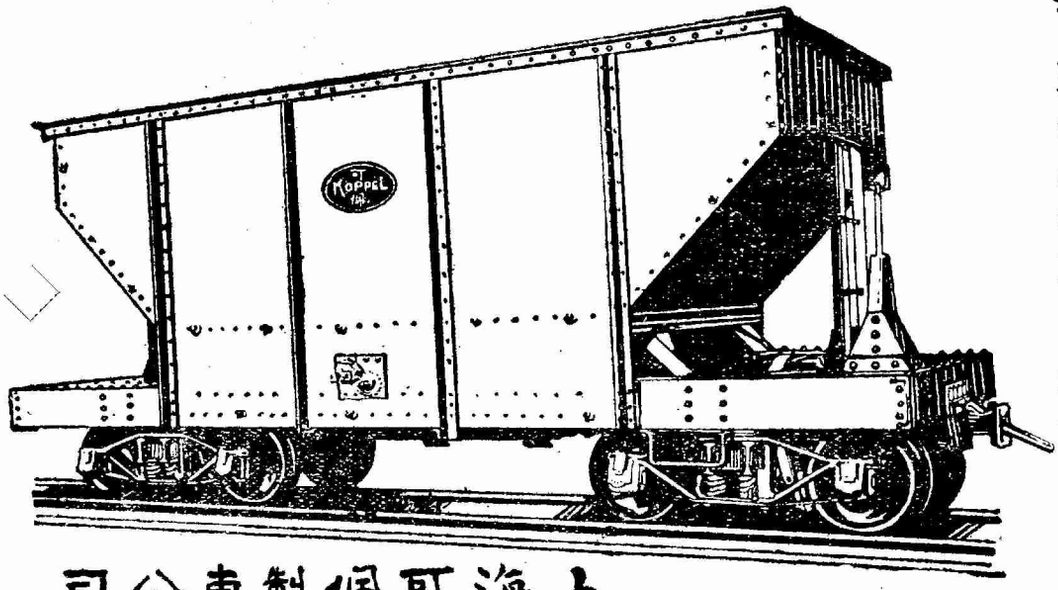
References: Pp. 134, 136, 138.

Questions: 1. What is Mr. Tong's source for the figures given? 2. What is a Short Term Internal Debt? 3. What is the total of China's imperfectly secured loans?

***Topic 4: High Cost of Cotton; Low Cost of Yarn.***

References: Pp. 140-142.

Questions: 1. What is the economic rule quoted in the first paragraph? 2. Why are there exceptions to this rule? How does the present constitute an exception? 3. Who is Mr. Moh, and what is his object in publishing this article? 4. Why has the price of American cotton been rapidly rising of late? 5. Why does a sudden increase in the wealth of a country result in high prices? 6. Which countries rank second, and third in the growing of cotton? 7. What relation is there shown to be between the political and the commercial conditions of a country? Illustrate. 8. Why does the cotton industry need to be rehabilitated?

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23-226

# In The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.
U.S. DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Leonard G. Husar.
U. S. COMMISSIONER, Nelson E. Lurton.
CLERK, William A. Chapman.
DEPUTY CLERK, L. Macoubrey.
U. S. MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Thurston R. Porter.
PRISON PHYSICIAN, DR. T. B. Dunn.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk.
OFFICE HOURS 9-1; 2-5.
BAR EXAMINING COMMITTEE: Nelson E. Lurton. W. W. Blume. Roland S. Haskell.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

### *Motion Day.*

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 3 P. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the clerk's office by 1 P. M. of the preceding Saturday.

NEXT MOTION DAY:
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1922.

### Minutes of Recent Proceedings

*Hearings:*

Dec. 26, 1922, Cause No. 1977, Alfred Kohlberg, Inc. v. A. F. Thane & Co. Motion to set.
" 26, " " " 1862, Percy R. Moore v. Jay Elmont, et al. Motion to set, motion to strike answer.
" 26, " " " 1858, Harriet Swinehart v. Dudley E. Swinehart. Motion to set. Motion to strike answer.
" 26, " " " 2006, U. S. v. M. I. Greenstone; motion to quash.
" 26, " " " 1544, Emil S. Fischer v. Charles Stone. Motion to set for hearing petition of intervenor Alice Rude Hansen.
" 26, " " " 1442, In re Contempt of William S. Fleming. Motion to remit unexpired balance of sentence.

*(Before the Commissioner)*

Dec. 20, 1922, Cause No. 1999, Daniel R. Williams, et al. v. A. T. Steele; hearing on demurrer.
" 23, " " " 2024, U. S. v. Hudford Motors; plea of guilty.
" 23, " " " 2008, U. S. v. Posner; testimony taken of Mrs. Posner, Mrs. Gilman, Mrs. Jones and defendant.
" 23, " " " 1999, Daniel R. Williams et al, v. A. T. Steele; testimony taken of Franklin.

IN RE CONTEMPT OF WILLIAM S. FLEMING
*Cause No. 1442; decided December 26, 1922.*
ON MOTION TO REMIT UNEXPIRED BALANCE OF SENTENCE.

SYLLABUS
*(By the Court)*

1. **Contempt:** PUNISHMENT. The ipower to punish for contempt is conferred in order to enable courts to protect themselves from indignity, obstruction and coercion.
2. ID.: PARDON. The better opinion is that contempt is not a subject of executive pardon and it would seem to follow that only the court against which the offense was committed may remit the punishment.
3. ID.: CONSIDERATIONS justifying such remission reviewed.

*W. S. Fleming, Pro Se*, for the motion.
*Chauncey P. Holcomb, Acting U. S. Attorney*, for the government.

LOBINGIER, J.:

The respondent has filed a motion asking for the remission of "the unexpired balance of his sentence" as imposed by this court on July 28, 1921 and later affirmed by the Court of Appeals. An application to the Supreme Court for a writ of *certiorari* was dismissed in October last and the arrival of the mandate enables this court to take action therein for the first time since the cause was removed to the higher tribunal.

The first question to consider is whether we have power to grant the relief sought. Our attention has been called to a criminal case [1] where an order entered after receipt of the mandate was reversed because it failed to follow the latter. That is undoubtedly the law in ordinary criminal prosecutions; but we perceive reasons for a different rule in contempt cases where the offense is primarily against the court. Indeed, the better opinion seems to be that contempts differ so much from ordinary crimes that the executive power to pardon does not extend to the former.[2] The logical inference would seem to be that the court which imposed the sentence for contempt may also extend clemency; for otherwise it could not be extended at all. But if we are wrong in this conclusion, and should act thereon, the Appellate Court could at any time correct us and no harm could result from at least postponing further execution until such correction were made.

We must next determine whether reasons have arisen, since the sentence was imposed, which would now justify its reduction; and in this connection the purpose of a sentence for contempt must be kept in mind. What that purpose is has been described by the standard treatise [3] on the subject as follows:

> "The judge who presides over the court against which the contempt is directed is not regarded as having any personal interest in the matter. The law punishes the contemnor out of no personal consideration for the judge. The punishment is not meted out as a 'balm to hurt mind.' Nor is there in the law aught of malice against him who is punished. The power is exercised by the court as the representative, in this respect, of the people—the ultimate sovereigns—and in their interest and for their good. The maintenance of the authority of the judiciary is indispensable to the stability of the government. * * * This power to punish for contempt, which inheres in the very constitution

1. Morris v. U. S., 185 Fed. 73.
2. *In re* Nevitt, 117 Fed. 456-458, where the authorities are reviewed; Taylor v. Goodrich, 25 Tex. Civ. App. 109, 40 S. W. 515. Cf. *In re* Rice, 181 Fed. 217. See also American Bar Association Journal Dec. 1921, p. 658, May 1922 p. 262.
3. Rapalje, Contempts, sec. 13; *In re* Whitmore, 9 Utah 443,35 Pac. 524.

*Judgments and Orders:*

Dec. 22, 1922, Cause No. 1849, Edward Johnson v. Margaret Crane; order of dismissal.

" 22, " " " 2009, Lishing Knitting Factory v. Wan Chang Trading Corpn.; order of dismissal.

" 26, " " " 2006, U. S. v. M I. Greenstone; passed to Jan. 2.

" 26, " " " 1442, In re Contempt of William S. Fleming; order remitting unexpired balance of sentence.

*(By the Commissioner)*

Dec. 20, 1922, Cause No. 1999, Daniel R. Williams, et al v. A. T. Steele; order overruling demurrer; order overruling motion.

" 23, " " " 2024, U. S. v. Hudford Motors; order.

" 23, " " " 2008, U. S. v. Posner; order of dismissal.

*Assignments for Hearing:*

January 2, 1923, 9:30 a. m., Cause No. 1179, C. H. Wang v. Wilkins Bros. & Co, Inc.

" 2, 1923, 9:30 a. m., Cause No. 2025, In re application of Sofrono Abrera for admission to the bar; petition.

" 3, 1923, 9:30 a. m., Cause No. 1473, The Russian Economic Society v. The Liberty Club.

" 3, 1923, 9:30 a. m, Cause No. 1810, Hall & Holtz, Ltd. v. The Liberty Club.

" 4, 1923, 9:30 a m., Cause No. 1862, Percy R. Moore v. Jay Elmont et al.

" 8, 1923, 9:30 a m., Cause No. 1858, Harriet Swinehart v. Dudley E. Swinehart.

" 10, 1923, 9:30 a. m., Cause No. 1544, Emil S. Fischer v. Charles Stone,

" 16, 1923, 9:30 a. m, Cause No. 1486, F. T. Kiang v. C. J. Kosel.

" 19, 1923, 9:30 a. m, Cause No. 1977, Alfred Kohlberg. v. A. F. Thane & Co.

" 22, 1923, 9:30 a. m., Cause No. 1351, The Nanyang Bros. Tobacco Co. Inc. v. Green Star Steamship Corporation.

" 22, 1923, 9:30 a. m., Cause No. 1355, The Nanyang Bros. Tobacco Co. v. Barber Steamship Lines.

*Miscellaneous Filings:*

Dec. 20, 1922, Cause No. 1862, Percy R. Moore v. Jay Elmont, et al.; defendant's answer.

" 20, " " " 1442, In re contempt of William S. Fleming; motion for remission of unexpired portion of sentence.

" 20, " " " 1999, Daniel R. Williams, et al.; motion.



> of every court, is to be exercised solely for the public good, that a branch of the people's government may not lose its efficacy, and thus the government be brought to anarchy."

In the present case, the respondent conceived the idea that this court's protective power was limited to imprisonment for twenty four hours and a fine of $50. Relying upon that false assumption he proceeded to affront the court in its presence and it become necessary for the court, in order to protect itself and to prevent the repetition of such an offense, to assert this power in such a way as to demonstrate not only that the power exists but that it can and will be exercised whenever occasion requires. The decision of the higher court not only disposes of all doubt as to the existence of the power, but places the stamp of approval upon the justice and propriety of the sentence, which it might have reduced but did not. That sentence having been served in part, and the confirmation of it having been so complete and unmistakable, we are of the opinion that further service of the sentence is not required in order to protect the court.

The character of the assertions made by the respondent, at the time of, and which caused, his commitment, likewise necessitated prompt and decisive action. Any other course might have been taken as amounting to an admission. But these assertions have since been retracted, both generally and specifically, by respondent. Of course it would never do to establish the precedent that a party, and especially a lawyer—who of all persons is presumed to know his duty toward the court—may commit any sort of contempt and then escape punishment by a mere verbal retraction. Such a doctrine would encourage lawlessness and render the court's protective power valueless. The personal phase of an indignity to the court is closed by an apology; but the public aspect is an entirely different matter. Here there is no personal phase. For we believe that respondent himself will agree that there have never been any *personal* differences between us, unless, indeed, the rendition of judgments adverse to an attorney's contention affords ground for personal differences. We were, apparently, the best of friends when his attack began and we repeat what we said on a former occasion that we bear no malice toward respondent. We have, therefore, to consider only the public aspect and the effect upon him.

Unfortunately we have in this final point to deal with a state of mind which, unless changed, possesses elements of danger not only to the court but to society. For respondent seems to have been dominated by the singular delusion that if, by any means, he could work ruin, or at least injury, to certain individuals he would somehow acquire great merit and exalt himself. The real question now is whether that state of mind can be removed without further measures than the moral punishment involved in the condemnation of all right minded people.

Courts are not apt to seek precedents in fiction; but sometimes a classical instance—the product of a great artist's mind—is very helpful in leading to

Dec. 20, 1922, Cause No. 1486, F. T. Liang v. C. J. Kosel; substitution of counsel for defendant.

" 20, " " " 2021, Kitty Ren v. The American Drug Co.; petition; summons issued.

" 21, " " " 2023, U. S. v. Max Mandel; affidavit; warrant issued.

" 21, " " " 1977, Alfred Kohlberg, Inc. v. A. F. Thane & Co.; motion to set.

" 21, " " " 1862, Percy R. Moore v. Jay Elmont, et al.; motion to set.

" 21, " " " 2021, Kitty Ren v. The American Drug Co.; marshal's return of summons.

" 21, " " " 2019, Fredrick Richmond v. Dodge Seymour & Co.; marshal's return of summons.

" 21, " " " 1764, Harry B. Campbell v. Henry Gruenebaum et al; exception to decision and judgment.

" 21, " " " 1849, Edward Johnson v. Margaret T. Crane; discontinuance.

" 22, " " " 2023, U. S. v. Max Mandel; marshal's return of warrant.

" 22, " " " 2006, U. S. v. Greenstone; motion to quash.

" 22, " " " 2024, U. S. v. Hudford Motors; complaint.

" 22, " " " 2019, Fredrick Richmond v. Dodge Seymour & Co.; demurrer.

" 22, " " " 1473, Russian Economic Society v. The Liberty Club; subpoenas issued.

" 22, " " " 2025, In re application of Sofronio Abrera for admission to the bar; petition.

" 22, " " " 2011; Asia Banking Corporation v. Riggs; motion.

" 22, " " " 1999, Daniel R. Williams et al. v. Arthur T. Steele; answer.

" 23, " " " 1858, Swinehart v Swinehart; answer; motion to set; motion to strike answer; motion for judgment by default.

" 23, " " " 1862, Percy R. Moore v. Jay Elmont et al.; motion to strike answer; motion for judgment by default.

" 23, " " " 1544, Emil S. Fischer v. Charles Stone; motion to set for hearing petition of intervenor.

" 23, " " " 2027, Bruno Arndt v Cosmos Commercial Corporation; petition for appointment of receiver and injunction; affiidavit.

" 26, " " " 2026, Arthur T. Steele, relator; Nelson E. Lurton, U. S. Commissioner; petition for injunction supersedeas or ordes.

" 26, " " " 1442, In re contempt of William S. Fleming; mandate.

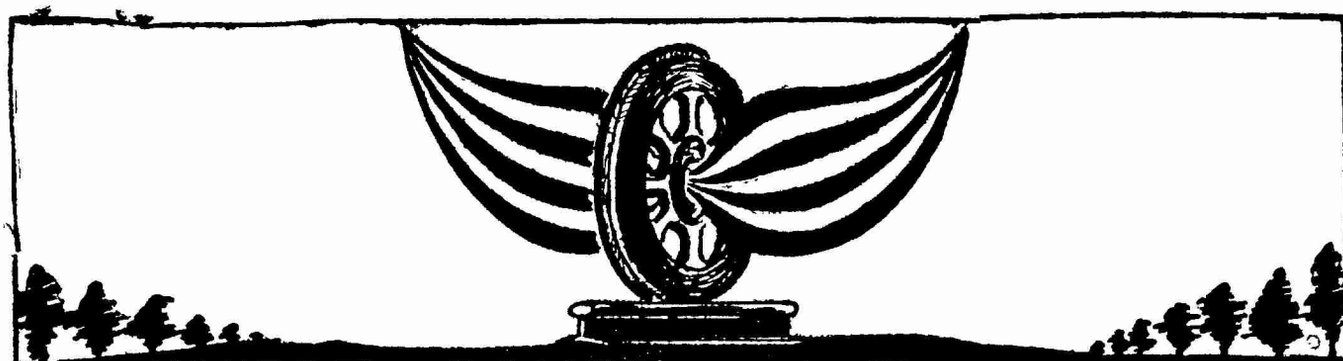
" 26, " " " 1998, Way Cheong & Co. v. Methodist Episcopal Church South Mission, et al.; answer of first defendant.

proper solutions. The case of Jean Valjean, in Victor Hugo's great—perhaps the greatest—novel, *Les miserables*, is a familiar one. He stole the silver candlesticks of his benefactor—the Archbishop who had befriended and harbored him overnight. But instead of seeking Valjean's punishment the Archbishop gave him further assistance and sent him on his way. That second act of generosity effected a transformation. It touched the latent spark of manhood and changed the offender's entire outlook on life. Thereafter he was moved by the spirit of his benefactor. From a petty criminal seeking whom he might victimize, he became a kindly man of conscience who ultimately accomplished real feats of moral heroism.

If we could feel assured that corresponding results would follow the extension of leniency in this instance, we should have no hesitancy as to our course. For the respondent's offense was a far more serious and dangerous one. Jean Valjean stole the Archbishop's candlesticks but he did not seek to steal what is far more precious—the good name of his victim. Moreover the stolen candlesticks were restored; but had respondent succeeded in his desperate attempt, the consequences to those whom he attacked and who, as in Valjean's case, had shown him nothing but kindness, could never have been repaired. Indeed, the consequences already resulting are irreparable—the interruption of public business, the delay and loss to litigants, the needless waste and suffering the shameless spread of calumny and falsehood. Whether leniency toward such conduct is safe, only experiment can determine; but we have decided to try that experiment. We have concluded to give respondent the opportunity to show his realization, even if tardy, of the fact, which ought to be apparent to all right minded people, that there would be nothing to be proud of in destroying another; that any one may destroy but that only construction is creditable; that success attained by character assassination would be ignominious, and that a tithe of the treasure, time and energy spent in this mad work of destruction would, if devoted to a worthy purpose, erect a monument in which any man might take pride.

Finally, we have not forgotten respondent's wife and daughter who would be innocent sufferers from his further incarceration. It is true that respondent failed wholly to consider those related correspondingly to the ones whom he attacked. It is also true that the innocent must frequently suffer with the guilty and that it is not the law's policy to grant immunity on that account. But we hope that a waiver of these considerations will serve to emphasize the moral of Jean Valjean.

Without, in the least, condoning or palliating respondent's conduct, confining ourselves entirely to the question of his further service of the sentence already imposed for his offense, we hereby, so far as we may lawfully do so, and conditioned upon his changed attitude and correct behaviour, remit the unserved portion of the penalty imposed by said sentence.



# CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

## Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

**Shanghai North to Nanking—Up** (Main Line) **Nanking to Shanghai North—Down**

| STATIONS | Local | Fast R. | Local | 3rd & 4th Local | Express R. | 3rd & 4th | Local | Fast R. | Local | Fast Local | Local | Local | Night Express R. S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shanghai North d | | 7.00 | 7 15 | 7 35 | 9.30 | 9 50 | 12 10 | 12 30 | 15 25 | 17 15 | 17.45 | 19 35 | 23.30 |
| Nansiang ... d. | | 7.28 | 7.45 | 8 03 | — | 10 31 | 12.41 | 12 58 | 16 01 | 17.47 | 18 15 | 20 05 | 0 02 |
| Soochow .. d | | 8.59 | | 9 41 | 11 14 | 12 53 | | 14 43 | 18 24 | 19 39 | | | 1 39 |
| Wusih .. d | 7 00 | 9 59 | | 10 44 | 12 02 | 14 12 | | 15 38 | 19 34 | 20 36 | | | 2.38 |
| Changchow . d | 8 14 | 10 56 | | 11 41 | 12 49 | 15 28 | | 16 38 | | 21 38 | | | 3.42 |
| Tanyang d. | 9 30 | 11.52 | | | 13 38 | 16 28 | | 17 38 | | | | | — |
| Chinkiang d | 10 31 | 12.49 | | | 14 22 | 17 34 | | 18.33 | | | | | 5 34 |
| Nanking . a | 12 30 | 14.21 | | | 15 43 | 19 35 | | 20 02 | | | | | 7.20 |
| Pukow d | | | | | 17 05 | | | | | | | | 9 30 |
| Hsuchowfu d | | | | | 1 16 | T P L | | | | | | T. P. L | 19.40 |
| Tsinanfu d | | | | | 9 38 | II day | | | | | | II day | 6 00 |
| Tientsin Central a | | | | | 18 05 | | | | | | | | 15 25 |
| Do d. | | | | | 18 15 | | | | | | | | 16 16 |
| Tientsin East a | | | | | 18 25 | P.M.L. | | | | | | P M. L | — |
| Do d | | | | | 18 55 | | | | | | | | — |
| Peking a | | | | | 22 06 | | | | | | | | 19.15 |

| STATIONS | Local | Fast Local | Local | Local | Fast R. | 3rd & 4th Local | 3rd & 4th | Past R. | Local | Local | Express R. | Local | Night Express R. S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Peking ... d. | | | | | | | | | | | 10.15 | | 5 50 |
| Tientsin East .. a. | | | | | | | | | | P.M.L. | 13.35 | P M L | — |
| Do d. | | | | | | | | | | | 14 00 | | — |
| Tientsin Central a. | | | | | | | | | | | 14 10 | | 9.14 |
| Do d. | | | | | | | | | | | 14 20 | | 10.08 |
| Tsinanfu ... d. | | | | | | | | | | T. P. L | 22.21 | T P L | 19.43 |
| Hsuchowfu ... d | | | | | | | | | | II day | 6 31 | II day | 5.28 |
| Pukow .. a. | | | | | | | | | | | 14 30 | | 16.15 |
| Nanking .. d. | | | | | 7.40 | | 8 10 | 11 05 | | | 15 50 | 16 15 | 23.00 |
| Chinkiang .. d | | | | | 9 20 | | 10 25 | 12 54 | | | 17 29 | 18 27 | 0.52 |
| Tanyang .. d | | | | | 9 57 | | 11 21 | 13 36 | | | 18 03 | 19 26 | — |
| Changchow .. d. | | | 7 10 | | 10.59 | 12 00 | 12 44 | 14.32 | | | 18 57 | 20 46 | 2.41 |
| Wusih .. d | | 7.20 | 8.22 | | 11.59 | 13 02 | 14 07 | 15 33 | | | 19 43 | 21 52 | 3.53 |
| Soochow .. d | | 8.21 | 9 39 | | 12 54 | 14 02 | 15 25 | 16 31 | | | 20.32 | | 4.58 |
| Nansiang .. d | 8.15 | 10 33 | 11 34 | 13.00 | 14.27 | 16 03 | 17.45 | 18 18 | 18.40 | 20 35 | — | | 6.26 |
| Shanghai North a. | 8.42 | 11.00 | 12 05 | 13 30 | 14.55 | 16.30 | 18.20 | 18 45 | 19 13 | 21 05 | 22 00 | | 6.50 |

**Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up** (Branch Line) **Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down**

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | * |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Woosung Forts d. | 6.45 | 8 15 | 9 40 | 11 05 | 12 30 | 13.55 | 15 20 | 16 45 | 18 10 | 19 35 | 21 00 | 22.25 | 23 50 | 1 15 |
| Kiangwan d | 7 10 | 8 40 | 10 05 | 11 31 | 12.55 | 14.20 | 15 46 | 17 10 | 18 35 | 20 00 | 21 25 | 22 50 | 0 15 | 1.40 |
| Tientungan d | 7.16 | 8 46 | 10 11 | 11 37 | 13 01 | 14.26 | 15.52 | 17 16 | 18 41 | 20 06 | 21.31 | 22 56 | 0 21 | 1.46 |
| Shanghai North a | 7 20 | 8 50 | 10 15 | 11 41 | 13 05 | 14 30 | 15 56 | 17.20 | 18.45 | 20 10 | 21.35 | 23.00 | 0.25 | 1 50 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | * |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shanghai North d | 6.00 | 7 30 | 9 00 | 10 25 | 11 50 | 13.15 | 14.40 | 16.05 | 17 30 | 18 55 | 20.20 | 21.45 | 23 10 | 0.35 |
| Tientungan d | 6 05 | 7 35 | 9 05 | 10 30 | 11 55 | 13.20 | 14.45 | 16 10 | 17.35 | 19 00 | 20 25 | 21 50 | 23.15 | 0.40 |
| Kiangwan d. | 6 12 | 7 42 | 9.12 | 10 37 | 12.02 | 13.27 | 14.52 | 16 17 | 17.42 | 19 07 | 20 32 | 21.57 | 23 22 | 0.47 |
| Woosung Forts a | 6 35 | 8.06 | 9.35 | 11 00 | 12.25 | 13.50 | 15.15 | 16.40 | 18.05 | 19 30 | 20 55 | 22.20 | 23 45 | 1 10 |

R. Restaurant Cars

S. Sleeping Cars

* These additional trains run each Saturday and Sunday

## Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table.

**Shanghai North to Zahkou—Down** (Main Line) **Zahkou to Shanghai North—Up**

| STATIONS | Local | Express R. | 2nd 3rd & 4th | Fast R. | Local | Local | Night Express R. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shanghai North dep. | .. | 8.00 | 9.00 | 13.20 | 15.45 | .. | 19.15 |
| Jessfield dep. | .. | 8.15 | 9.16 | 13.36 | 16.05 | .. | 19.30 |
| Siccawei dep. | .. | 8.21 | 9.23 | 13.43 | 16.13 | .. | 19.36 |
| L'hwa Junction dep. | .. | 8.35 | 9.40 | 14.00 | 16.30 | .. | 19.50 |
| *Shanghai South dep.* | .. | *8.05* | *9.05* | *13.25* | *15.45* | *18.00* | *19.20* |
| *Lunghwa Junction arr.* | .. | *8.33* | *9.33* | *13.48* | *16.03* | *18.18* | *19.38* |
| Sungkiang dep. | .. | 9.14 | 10.50 | 14.46 | 17.42 | .. | 20.29 |
| Kashai dep. | .. | 10.01 | 11.57 | 15.43 | 18.47 | .. | 21.16 |
| Kashing dep. | 7.25 | 10.31 | 12.40 | 16.16 | —— | .. | 21.46 |
| Yehsah dep. | 8 19 | 11.02 | 13.32 | 16.56 | ---- | .. | 22.17 |
| Changan dep. | 9.25 | 11.36 | 14.23 | 17.35 | ---- | .. | 22.51 |
| Hangchow dep. | 11.00 | 12.30 | 16.00 | 18.50 | ---- | .. | 23.45 |
| Zahkou arr. | 11.25 | 12.45 | 16.30 | 19.10 | ---- | .. | 24.00 |

| STATIONS | Local | Local | Express R. | Local | 2nd 3rd & 4th | Fast R. | Local | Night Express R. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Zahkou ..... d. | .. | .. | 7.15 | .. | 8.40 | 13.20 | 15.35 | 18.00 |
| Hangchow ..... d. | .. | .. | 7.40 | .. | 9.15 | 13.50 | 16.10 | 18.30 |
| Changan ..... d. | .. | .. | 8.29 | .. | 10.45 | 15.00 | 17.45 | 19.14 |
| Yehzah ..... d. | .. | .. | 9.00 | .. | 11.53 | 15.37 | 18.45 | 19.45 |
| Kashing ..... d. | .. | 7.30 | 9.39 | .. | 12.50 | 16.24 | .. | 20.24 |
| Kashai ..... d. | .. | 8.02 | 10.02 | .. | 13.26 | 16.52 | .. | 20.46 |
| Sungkiang ..... d. | .. | 9.15 | 10.52 | .. | 14.42 | 17.49 | .. | 21.48 |
| *Lunghwa Junction.... d.* | *8.37* | *10.37* | *11.37* | *13.57* | *16.07* | *18.42* | .. | 22.38 |
| *Shanghai South ..... a.* | *8.55* | *10.55* | *11.55* | *14.16* | *16 25* | *19.00* | .. | 22.45 |
| L'hwa Junction .... d. | .. | 10.34 | 11.32 | .. | 15.50 | 18.40 | .. | 22.28 |
| Siccawei ..... d. | .. | 10.43 | 11.40 | .. | 15.59 | 18.49 | .. | 22.30 |
| Jessfield ..... d. | .. | 10.51 | 11.46 | .. | 16.06 | 18.56 | .. | 22.36 |
| Shanghai North.... a. | .. | 11.05 | 12.00 | .. | 16.20 | 19.10 | .. | 22.50 |

**Konzenchiao to Zahkou** (Kiangshoo Branch Line) **Zahkou to Konzenchiao**

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Konzenchiao .... dep. | 7.05 | 9.10 | 11.35 | 13.45 | 16.05 | 17.30 | 22.55 | Zahkou ..... dep. | 8.10 | 10.10 | .. | 15.05 | .. | 18.30 | .. |
| Kenshangmun ... dep. | 7.20 | 9.25 | 11.50 | 14.06 | 16.20 | 17.45 | 23.10 | Hangchow ..... dep. | 8.30 | 10.30 | 12.25 | 15.25 | 16.45 | 18.51 | 23.50 |
| Hangchow ..... dep. | 7.37 | 9.37 | .. | 14.17 | .. | 17.57 | .. | Kenshangmun . dep. | 8.42 | 10.47 | 12.37 | 15.37 | 16.57 | 19.02 | 0.02 |
| Zahkou ..... arr. | 7.55 | 9.55 | .. | 14.35 | .. | 18.15 | .. | Konzenchiao .. arr. | 8.55 | 11.00 | 12.50 | 15.50 | 17.10 | 19.51 | 0.15 |

R. Restaurant Car.